The New-York Times.

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FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Maximilian at Vera Cruz.

The Keys of the City Placed in His Hands.

His Departure for the City of Mexico.

Maximilian's Liberal Treatment of Condemned Prisoners.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival of Maximilian at Vera Cruz—The Royal Progress—Doblado's Movements, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Monday, June 6, 1864.

The steamer *Clyde* arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from that port up to the 31st. The new monarch, MAXIMILIAN, had arrived on the afternoon of the 28th. Gen. ALMONTE had left early in the morning for Orizaba, but was immediately telegraphed. The Prefect and a deputation of the corporation also hurried by railroad to Loma Alta, distant 42 miles from Vera Cruz. Meeting all was prepared in Vera Cruz. At 2 P. M. the *Novara* entered the bay amidst a salvo of 100 cannon. Fort Ulloa, the ships, the wharf, were all crowded with banners. At 4 P. M. on Saturday, the deputation being committed to the City Hall, the *Lager Zeitung* of the Empire, ALMONTE, entered amidst the fairest of the country, and, accompanied by other officials, proceeded on board the *Novara*. In the meantime a proclamation from the Emperor had been issued, beginning: "Mexicans! You have desired to have me." I was expressing his intention to devote the whole strength and heart to their welfare. After a private conversation with ALMONTE, the Emperor received the principal functionaries, whose leader was the Prefect Don[illegible]. His Majesty stood at the end of the saloon on the second deck. He wore a black coat, white pantaloons and red and black cravat, which was the dress the deputation were accustomed to wear.

The deputation being introduced by the Minister, VELASQUEZ DE LEON, the Prefect addressed His Majesty, extolling as memorable the day he had arrived, and predicting a new era for the country. The Emperor read a brief reply in Spanish, in a clear, vibrating tone. After this a conversation, free from etiquette, took place, and they were then presented to the Empress, who came leaning on the arm of MARSHAL FORAY from the adjoining saloon. Being presented, as before, the Prefect made an address, to which the Empress answered in a few words, elegantly couched in Spanish. On the following morning, before 9 o'clock, the royal landing took place. There was a formal reception, delivering the keys of the city, &c. A train was waiting at the railroad near the Mercado gate, which they entered, and were hurried away. At Soledad the royal party took breakfast. At Loma Alta the railroad ends, where carriages were waiting for, and as the road is well guarded, patrols passing continually, there is no danger. Their Majesties enjoyed Cordoba at a late hour on the 29th, one of the carriages having broken down.

Gen. DOBLADO detached a light column to Nochistlan, which was attacked, though defended by 200 infantry, 150 cavalry and four cannon. Two hundred of the Liberals were killed. MEJIA writes that DOBLADO, with troops assembled in the Saltillo, proceeded himself near Machuela, but Baron ARMANDO coming up, DOBLADO lost all his artillery, stores and 600 prisoners. SANDOVAL has been defeated by the French. Col. DE CORBET, at thirty leagues from Encarnacion.

ALMANZA is at Atenajar, four and a half miles from Guadalajara.

In Monterey the miserys frightful. VIDAURRI is in Laredo in Texas.

LAMA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The situation Mexico, from Havana, 9th inst., brings the following:

HAVANA, Monday, June 6, 1864.

The British mail packet *Clyde* arrived yesterday, with news from the City of Mexico to the 26th ult., and Vera Cruz to the 1st inst.

MAXIMILIAN arrived on the morning of the 28th ult., at Vera Cruz in the *Novara*, having touched at Madeira and Martinique, at the latter place for coals, and where the new Emperor liberated and carried with him four of the prisoners condemned to hard labor by FOREY. He also liberated eight more, and paid their passages to Vera Cruz, and distributed 2,000 francs among the remainder, and promised to attend to their fate immediately on his arrival at the City of Mexico.

ALMONTE was at Cordova, and did not arrive till 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when he went on board the *Novara*, accompanied by the authorities of Vera Cruz. After several petty speeches, of no import, they returned. Before daylight on the 29th the Emperor and Empress landed amid a salute of 101 guns by the squadron, which was returned by the forts. The keys of the city were presented to them on their landing. They went immediately to the railroad depot and took the train to Loma Alta, a distance of forty-five miles, and the terminus of the road. Breakfasting at Soledad, there they took carriages, arrived at Cordova late at night, and on the 30th, at 3 P. M., entered Orizaba, which is the last we have heard of them.

Gen. DOBLADO, on the 18th ult., is reported to have had a fight at Nochistlan. It began at 4 P. M. and lasted an hour. He reports to have captured 100 men, 200 horses and four pieces of artillery, and to have killed 300; that the force of the enemy consisted of 900. Gen. DOBLADO'S loss was four killed and twenty wounded.

Gen. MEJIA reports that he defeated Gen. DOBLADO on the 17th ult., at Matehuala, and took 1,117 officers and 17 pieces of artillery, 27 wagons, 200 mules, and a large quantity of arms and munitions of war.

A skirmish is reported at Salvarcaba, Mexico, near Monterey, in which the French are reported to have killed 120, captured 200 men and 5 cannon, 800 small arms and 200 horses.

Gen. ALMANZA is reported to be at Atenajar with a considerable force. This is only four and a half miles from Guadalajara.

Gen. VIDAURRI is at Laredo, in Texas.

There is nothing from Santo Domingo, and nothing of consequence has taken place here.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamship Daniel Webster—The Blockade of the Mississippi.

By the arrival of the steamship *Daniel Webster*, we have a New-Orleans paper of the 8th.

The steamer *Creole*, from New-York, arrived there on the 5th.

The steamers *Brilliant* and *Mississippi* had arrived from the Ohio River, having run the rebel batteries at Columbus, Miss.

The gunboats *Louisville* and *Exchange* were somewhat injured by the fire of the rebel batteries, and the Captain of the latter seriously, though not mortally, wounded.]

Gen. CANBY has sent a heavy force of infantry and cavalry to drive the rebels away.

The New-Orleans markets were dull and unchanged on the 5th. Cotton, 75c. @72c. No sales of sugar or molasses. Gold, 190@191.

Arrived at New-Orleans, 5th, bark *Margaret*, (Br.,) Newcastle, Eng.; brig *Ellen P. Stewart*, Philadelphia.

THE WOUNDED IN THE WILDERNESS.

Names of Wounded Officers and Men in the Hospitals at Locust Grove, Va.

Names of Officers Who Have Been Removed South.

Information from Officers Supposed to be Dead.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

The following is a complete list of the wounded belonging to New-York regiments remaining in the rebel hospital at Locust Grove, near Robinson's Tavern, in the Wilderness, together with the deaths which have occurred since its establishment. The hospital is in charge of Surgeon DOUGLASS, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserves:

NEW-YORK.

James H. Bliss, 93d.
Chas M Jennings, E, 147th.
John Leonard, E, 90th.
Moses Armstrong, C, 146th.
J B Hedges, D, 76th.
J Wedge, D, 76th.
Jas McGee, E, 40th.
Corp S McGowan, I, 146th.
M E Fenner, I, 146th.
C Hotelling, D, 146th.
J D Tully, E, 86th.
Edward Wheeler, 146th.
Corp G W Gates, I, 146th.
T Leonard, F, 86th.
W Brown, E, 86th.
C Knowles, A, 147th.
J Lyman, K, 146th.
J Lyman, K, 146th.
J Mintz, K, 63d.
J Irving, A, 76th.
J W Bush, E, 76th.
D Welsh, E, 147th.
W Tealy, K, 147th.
W F Rebon, E, 147th.
M Tompkins, I, 76th.
Sergt F B Whaley, D, 123d.
John Desmond, I, 76th.
Theo Thiry, A, 154th.
Henry Stacy, E, 123d.
Nathan Stacy, E, 123d.
Sergt Amos Jordon, G, 146th.
Moses Armstrong, C, 146th.
Silas W Hunt, A, 146th.
Timothy Tarvis, G, 123d.
Zoir Pogue, A, 154th.
Corp Wm Hall, E, 146th.
Sergt Wm Hall, E, 146th.
Henry Frost, E, 154th.
G Chamblain, G, 146th.
J F Adams, E, 146th.
Sergt Geo Seymour, G, 146th.
Corp. William Sandman, E, 146th.

George G Grant, E, 94th.
Corp M S Taylor, K, 147th.
Dennis Feeney, K, 146th.
J J Aldman, A, 146th.
P Filger, I, 123d.
Sergt W Commander, E, 123d.
Arthur Stevens, K, 63d.
F Barker, 7th Co Sharpsh's.
G G Ashforth, B, 146th.
John McLoskey, H, 146th.
Sergt L Donghll, F, 146th.
Phillips, C, 63d.
Corp E D Spaulding, F, 123d.
M Rhindler, 63d.
P Ryan, K, 146th.
S Bacon, E, 63d.
Corp Wm Hall, E, 146th.
D Sheppard, B, 146th.
J H Bliss, I, 93d.
J Jones, I, 146th.
T Sweeney, C, 146th.
J Williams, C, 146th.
A Lee, D, 77th.
Sergt G W Gee, G, 147th.
S D Tracy, K, 147th.
H B Van Fall, G, 146th.
Peter Daily, G, 146th.
George Dietrick, C, 146th.
Griffith Williams, I, 146th.
Jas Healy, A, 146th.
Corp Wm Wood, C, 146th.
Orison J Baker, G, 146th.
H B Woodcock, C, 146th.
Jos Beamer, B, 146th.
Henry W Wade, I, 86th.
John Kane, C, 147th.
W A Valzer, G, 146th.
Jeremiah Quick, I, 146th.
Edward Cooke, K, 146th.
S S Smith, F, 123d.
N Bloman, C, 63d.
Dwight Perkins, A, 146th.
Michael Harvey, G, 67th.
M Pettengrew, I, 146th.
J W Scott, F, 63d.
W H Bacher, 147th.
Michael Cassiday, A, 146th.
Pat Carry, H, 63d.
Capt J C Wilkinson, B, 63d.
Lloyd D Culver, D, 76th.
Sergt Lewis Hall, 146th.
A H Clark, A, 121st.
A Levinez, F, 63d.
John Maggard, B, 146th.
Corp T Lisson, K, 63d.
Scott Fellows, A, 146th.
B H Smith, C, 146th.
Wm Monteith, G, 63d.
Wm Arnard, B, 77th.
A Smith, A, 146th.
Holland Twinman, A, 123d.
Henry Hale, K, 146th.
John Dennis, K, 76th.
Wm Cox, I, 146th.
Corp W H Hodge, E, 146th.
Pinks McGuire, G, 146th.
Lieut C Hostander, 123d.
Phi Schroeder, I, 63d.
Corp A B Hubbs, B, 123d.
Edward Snider, F, 86th.
Corp W H Rodgers, A, 146th.
Wm Knifin, E, 146th.
W A Whitehead, E, 147th.
Wm Towns, B, 146th.
Lewis Liter, E, 146th.
Sergt Francis Tompter, B, 146th.
Thos Webb, K, 146th.
Corp Wm Bushard, E, 76th.
J A Nelson, E, 76th.
Geo Somer, 146th.
W C Jones, E, 146th.
Corp Wm Lester, K, 76th.
Chas B Jenimer, K, 147th.
Wm C Kirk, C, 76th.
Isaac L Ball, D, 76th.
J F Glover, G, 146th.
J W Ball, A, 76th.
Corp P O Cockell, K, 123d.
Jacob Klingle, D, 146th.

NURSES SENT WITH THE ABOVE.

Thos R Leslie, H, 147th NY. | Corp F A Dana, B, 63d NY.

Twenty-two sent away, besides five officers and one nurse—in all 28 men and officers.

WOUNDED SENT TO ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, MAY 22.

J J Taylor, K, 146th N Y.
Jeremiah Quick, I, 146th New-York.
Walter Brown, A, 86th N Y.
Jno P. Cox, E, 146 N Y.

WOUNDED SENT, MAY 23.

John Wagner, I, 146th N Y. | J B Carpenter, B, 143d Penn.

NAMES OF NURSES AT LOCUST GROVE HOSPITAL.

Sergt E Donaldson, E, 118th Pennsylvania.
Corp John M Mark, G, 63d.
Corp Wm H Garry, G, 26th N Y—Reported May 14.
Wm H Norman, I, 48th N Y—Reported May 14.
E Willis, K, 126th Mass.
Wm Bell, I, 105th Pa—Deserted June 1.
J Clark, G, 146th Penn.
A Blasenecker, E, 4th Del—Deserted May 21.
Ludwig Glenn, D, 126th N Y.
James B Swordman, B, 147th New-York.
Geo Hurst, I, 121st N Y.
Chas Forbes, I, 121st N Y—Died May 22.

Charles Emenker, B, 118th Pennsylvania.
Martin Hick, B, 118th Penn.
Robert F Davis, E, 3d Pennsylvania Reserves.
Thomas R Leslie, H, 147th New York.
Wm P Mumma, E, 100th N Y.
David G Myers, I, 87th Penn.
Bodger Clayton, E, 105th N Y.
Geo Bryant, E, 16th Mass.
Edward Dietz, G, 2d N J.
John Gray, K, 2d N J.
Wm Main, H, 71st Penn.
Dimbrick Cook, G, 49th N Y.
Henry Sweet, 16th N Y Art.
Corp John W Adams, A, 2d Mass deserter from our lines.
P A Dana, H, 63d N Y.
Michael Kenny, D, 1st Delaware.

WOUNDED OFFICERS SENT TO LOCUST GROVE HOSPITAL.

Capt Burbank, 16th U S Inf.
1st Lt and Adjt James L. Hastings, 9th Pa Reserves.
1st Lt J F Harding, A D C, 2d Brig, 1st Div, 5th Corps.
2d Lt John W Dittoman, G, 19th Indiana.

1st Lieut and Acting Ass't Adj't Gen Michael Shanon, G, 146th New-York.
Lt Wm A Shelton, D, 1st N Y Artillery.
1st Lt Henry C Hamilton, G, 140th New-York.

The above officers, with the exception of Capt. BURBANK and the two who escaped, were sent to Orange Court-House on the 11th. Nurses sent with officers—James M. SCANLAN, Co. B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh New-York.

OTHER OFFICERS WHO PASSED THIS HOSPITAL ON THEIR WAY TO ORANGE COURT-HOUSE.

Lieut-Col Olcott, Commanding, 22d N Y.
Lt-Col Mansfield, 2d Wis.
Maj W L Farnum, 2d Wis.
Corp Eugene Algeo, 121st N Y—Nurse.

They stated that Col. BURNHAM, of the Tenth New-Jersey, had fracture of the skull, and would not live. He died May 13.

WOUNDED ABLE TO WALK AROUND, WERE SENT TO ORANGE COURT-HOUSE, MAY 11.

John Wagner, I, 146th NY.
M McNade, I, 86th N Y.
Wm Eustis, 7th Wis.
Sergt-Maj H Landrum, 146th Penn.
C W Warren, E, 66th Penn.

DEATHS IN HOSPITAL.

The following-named soldiers died in the hospital since the 6th of May:

Sergt Amos Jordon, G, 146th New-York—May 6.
Sergt Chester Stoker, I, 146th New-York—May 6.
Thomas Lester, E, 146th New-York—May 6.
Abraham White, A, 147th New-York—May 6.
Robert Taylor, F, 86th New-York—May 6.
Sergt Darius C Barton, I, 76th New-York—May 6.
J W Bush, E, 76th New-York—May 6.
Alfred Lee, D, 77th New-York—May 6.
Patrick Mahoney, D, 76th New-York—May 6.
Charles Forbes, I, 121st New-York—May 6.
Calvin H Dunham, C, 146th New-York—May 6.
Joseph Irving, A, 76th New-York, May 6.
Jacob Haller, B, 146th New-York, May 6.
Frank Helligenmeizer, F, 146th New-York, May 6.
Sergt J L O'Leary, E, 63d New-York, June 1.
Scott Fellows, A, 123d New-York, May 30.
Calvin H Hudson, C, 146th New-York, May 15.
Albert Cone, C, 146th New-York, May 12.
Jerome Brown, 63d New-York Sharpshooters, May 28.
G M Sergt R L Richardson, 146th New-York, May 24.
Jacob Haller, B, 146th New-York, May 31.
Robt Farley, F, 146th New-York, May 14.
Sergt C Stokes, I, 146th New-York, May 6.
Henry Doran, E, 146th New-York, May 8.
Sergt Wm Whalen, C, 1st Massachusetts, May 13.
Capt A W Prance, 126th Ohio—May 12.
Wm Gibbons, C, 7th Indiana, May 11.
Corp J A Earnest, C, 24th Michigan, May 8.
T T Crandell, I, 7th Wis—Died May 13.
A J Campbell, F, 7th Wisconsin, May 20.
C Whittaker, H, 19th Massachusetts, May 20.
Wm Rosa, E, 63d Pennsylvania, May 6.
Sergt Allen Reeves, H, 126th Ohio, May 6.
Lawrence Smith, E, 105th Pennsylvania, May 6.
2d Corporal, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, May 6.
Sergt John Kreiner, G, 126th Ohio, May 7.
Sergt H F Hamrick, F, 7th Maryland—May 6.
Daniel Glides, K, 126th Ohio—May 6.
Geo Leiter, K, 126th Pennsylvania—May 8.
Thos D Eldridge, D, 7th Maryland—May 6.
J W Stansbury, B, 105th Pennsylvania—May 6.
George O Creamer, H, 7th Maryland—May 6.
Saml Dykes, C, 2d New-Jersey—May 6.
J E Burrill, E, 20th Maine—May 6.
Francis Murphy, B, 140th Pennsylvania—May 6.
John McCoy, I, 140th Pennsylvania—May 6.
Mortimer Roberts, C, 1st New-Jersey—May 6.
J G Dow, C, 126th Pennsylvania—May 6.
Phillip Blessing, A, 24th Michigan—May 6.
John H Moyer, F, 6th Maryland—May 6.
Joshua Hayes, H, 126th Ohio—May 6.
Orville Fawcett, C, 8th Michigan—May 6.
John Watterson, K, 140th Pennsylvania—May 6.

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Defeat of Gen. Sturgis' Expedition—His Wagon Train, Artillery and Ammunition Captured—A Large Rebel Force on the Way to Sherman's Rear.

MEMPHIS, Monday, June 13, via CAIRO, Tuesday, June 14.

The expedition of Gen. STURGIS, which left Memphis, June 1, is coming in.

We learn from an officer that they met a large force of rebels at Guntown, said to consist of 10,000 infantry and cavalry under command of Gens. FORREST, LEE and ROBERTS. This large force attacked them suddenly and a most desperate fight ensued, resulting in the death of STURGIS with the loss of his wagon train and ammunition. The last was a most severe loss, as STURGIS had run out of ammunition, and was obliged to destroy and abandon his artillery. Many of his infantry were captured, *but the exact number is not known.*

Gen. STURGIS' force consisted of 3,000 cavalry and 5,000 infantry. The large rebel force which attacked him is supposed to have been en route to SHERMAN'S rear to interfere with his communications.

[The above report reads as though sent by the rebels themselves. If Gen. STURGIS was so badly defeated as here stated, the rebel force must have been much larger than is represented, or shocking bad management on the part of Gen. STURGIS.—ED. TIMES.]

The Philadelphia Sanitary Fair.

A VISIT EXPECTED FROM PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 14.

The representatives of the tobacco trade from New-York and Baltimore are expected to arrive here on Thursday morning, to be entertained by the members of the trade in this city. They will visit the Sanitary Fair in the afternoon, and dine there. A grand banquet will be given them at the Continental Hotel on Friday evening.

The grand regatta of the Philadelphia Yacht Club takes place to-morrow. It is expected that several New-York yachts will participate, by invitation of Commodore HYATT.

The committee appointed to invite President LINCOLN to visit the fair have received a telegraphic answer that "the President expects to be able to visit the fair on Thursday."

The receipts at the great sanitary fair now amount to nearly $1,000,000, the cash receipts in the building being over $400,000. The average daily attendance of visitors is over 20,000.

At 10 P. M. to-night the vote on the Union Silver Vase stood: Union League, 240; A. Lincoln, 144; John Welsh, 54; Admiral Farragut, 43; Gen. Meade, 20; Gen. Hancock, 20; H. W. Bellows, 14; S. P. Chase, 12; Gen. Grant, 11; Bishop Wood, 11; Bishop Simpson, 10; Gen. Sherman, 6; Gen. McClellan, 6; John Bright, 6; Gov. Curtin, 26; Union Volunteer Relief Saloon, 3; Bishop Potter, 5; Commodore Dupont, 2; E. M. Stanton, 2.

The vote on the $2,400 Sword at 10 o'clock stood: Hancock, 1,172; Meade, 1,320; McClellan, 135; Grant, 99; scattering, 56. Total, 2,782.

The President and the Sanitary Fair.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 14.

President LINCOLN will reach the city on Wednesday evening at 9 o'clock by a special train from Washington. He will be escorted to the Continental Hotel by the First City Troop of Cavalry and various civic associations. On Thursday morning he will visit the Sanitary Fair, and after the ceremonies there will receive his friends and the public generally *in a chamber set apart for the purpose.* He proposes to return to the Capital on Thursday evening. Meetings are being held in various parts of the city this evening for the purpose of assisting in giving a welcome to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Trot Record.

TROTTING AT THE UNION COURSE, L. I.

A most exciting trot, resulting in no less than five heats, came off at the Union Course, Long Island, on Tuesday, for the sweepstakes of $100, mile heats, best three in five, for which *Sally Come Up, Lady Blake, Jimmy Lynch*, (all to wagon,) and *Patrick Henry*, (to harness,) were entered, all of whom started but the last-named. The race with which *Sally* had won every trot for which she had started naturally induced the belief that she would take the lead at favorite for this contest, but in the pools sold the previous evening, and during the morning at HIRAM WOODRUFF'S famous place of "good entertainment for man and beast," *Jimmy Lynch* came with a rush, the cognoscenti, judging by the eagerness with which they backed him, evidently regarding his victory as a foregone conclusion. In pools of $100, he fetched respectively $70 and $75. *Sally* bringing only $27, $25, $23, and sometimes but $20, whilst *Lady Blake* was knocked down at all sorts of prices from $10 to $23. Prior to quitting for the track, 4 to 1 may be quoted as a fair average for *Lynch* against the field. Just prior to the start, one many quarter him of 20 to 7. There was much excitement among the trotting fraternity concerning the result as the heats progressed, and a large amount of money changed hands.

SUMMARY.

D. Pfifer named b. m. Lady Blake	2	2	1	1
Hiram Woodruff named br. m. Sally Come Up	2	1	2	3
Jos. D. McMann named b. g. Jimmy Lynch	1	3	3	2
Mr. Masterson named b. g. Patrick Henry	3	4	4	Dr

TIME.

First Heat—Quarter, 0:40; half, 1:20; mile, 2:42.
Second Heat—Quarter, 0:40; half 1:20; mile, 2:42.
Third Heat—Quarter, 0:40; half, 1:20; mile, 2:44½.
Fourth Heat—Quarter, 0:40; half, 1:23; mile, 2:44.
Fifth Heat—Quarter, 0:41½; half, 1:23½; mile, 2:44½.

THE GREAT TROT TO-DAY.

The great trot to-day, between the renowned *Robert J. Billingham*, John Morgan and *General Butler*, is the all absorbing topic in sporting circles. Thousands of dollars are depending on the result. All three horses are in the finest possible condition; all three will start, and the most exciting contest of modern trotting times is anticipated.

THE GREAT CAMPAIGN.

The Army of the Potomac All Quiet.

General Sheridan on Another Great Raid.

His Troopers Bound for Charlottesville and Lynchburgh.

NO FIGHTING IN GEN. BUTLER'S ARMY

Heavy Firing Heard at Bottom's Bridge on Monday.

Sheridan's Raid—A Movement upon Charlottesville and Lynchburgh.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

A scout who arrived here to-night from the front says that SHERIDAN'S cavalry force, which started out on Thursday last on an extended raid, had not been heard from when he left; but it was the impression in the army that he had reached Charlottesville, on his way to Lynchburgh. The rebel cavalry are not in a condition to seriously impede his successful progress, and he will probably reach the latter point with little or no fighting on the way. From Lynchburgh his movements will remain a mystery, for the present at least.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, June 13.

The steamer *John A. Warner*, from Bermuda Hundred, reports no news from that immediate vicinity, but heavy firing was heard yesterday morning in the direction of Richmond.

Last Saturday's Richmond *Examiner* reports the following Federal arrivals at the Libby prison:

Capt D S McGibbon, 14th US	Lieut Henry Gibson, 146th N Y.
Capt O C Dodge, 20th Mich.	Lieut Sylvester Crevelin, 118th Pa.
Capt H E Kelley, 118th Pa.	Lieut George M Curtis, 146th N Y.
Capt Gilbert Potts, 126th N Y.	Lieut H E Wentworth, 146th N Y art'y.
Capt Wm Penn, 118th Pa.	
Lieut C S Huntington, 11th U S.	
Lieut Chas L Noggle, 2d US	

DEATHS IN THE HAMPTON HOSPITAL, JUNE 12.

Wm Bickus, 146d N Y.	J Hilliard, 126th Penn.
Wm Mackall, 9th Conn.	P Darcy, 48th N Y.
Richard Williams, 4th U S Cavalry.	E O Rogers, 146th N Y Bat.
E G Farrell, 12th N H.	Thos P Jones, 97th Penn.
T J Brown, 7th N H.	J Flanagan, 7th Conn.
D C Shukley, 11th Penn.	J Griffith, 97th Penn.

THE ATTACK UPON PETERSBURGH.

Operations of the Cavalry Column.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN THE FIELD, Saturday, June 11.

The Second Cavalry Brigade Gen. KAUTZ'S division, Col. S. P. SPEAR, commanding, crossed the Appomattox River on pontoon bridges, during the night of the 8th instant. The whole division (excepting a part of the First brigade, Col. MIX,) was across by 4:30 on the morning of the 9th, and at once took up the line of march in the direction of Petersburgh.

A GALLANT CHARGE.

About six o'clock our advance met and charged the enemy's pickets, capturing four of them, two of whom were mortally wounded, and have since died. Capt. REYNOLDS, with one squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, was ordered to charge about one hundred of their cavalry, with drawn sabres, which he did in gallant style. The rebels could not see the necessity of remaining in front of the Captain's brave boys to become martyrs to cold steel, consequently they changed base to the rear in double quick, and made the woods their next base of operations. After having driven the rebels into the woods, the head of the column was turned to the left, and proceeded on the road leading to the Petersburgh Plank Road.

BRISK SKIRMISHING.

When within three miles of the plank-road the advance was again fired on by the enemy; the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was at once dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, while the other portion of the Pennsylvania skirmished to the right and left. They had not gone more than fifty yards when the enemy opened on the Fifth skirmishers with two howitzers, from a redoubt. The Fifth immediately charged their works, driving a regiment of cavalry, under Col. DERBY, of Virginia, and the cannon from their camp and works, leaving in their precipitate flight all their horse equipments and a large lot of new clothing and arms. We had no means of removing our captured property, and they were consequently committed to the flames, and so perished Col. DERBY'S camp, with all surplus baggage he may have had on hand, under the very noses of his boasted chivalry.

COWARDICE OF GEN. WISE.

Gen. WISE was in command of a line of runnaris in the rear of those we had just captured, and the retreating rebs, took refuge in them. WISE, being in command, accounts for their not coming out of their works to fight us, for he always wanted having his miserable carcass behind forts or in bed. He did at Roanoke, to having it where there is the slightest chance to be the recipient of a shot. He may be perfectly right, for I have no doubt but it is rather more healthy behind forts than in the open field.

CHARGE ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

After having succeeded in driving them into their works, we marched on in the direction of the plank-road, crossed the Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad at 10 o'clock, and reached the plank-road at 11; marched up the road to within one mile of Petersburgh, when the advance came upon the enemy's works. A squadron of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry was at once ordered to charge the works with drawn sabres, which was done in good order. They charged to within twenty yards of the works, when the enemy opened upon them a most deadly and destructive fire of musketry, compelling the squadron to fall back on the main column, the enemy at the same time firing into the column as it stood mounted in the road.

The First District of Columbia Cavalry, (a detachment of the First Cavalry Brigade accompanying the division,) with Capts. LOCKE and BAILEY'S squadrons of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, were gotten into position to charge and take the right of the works. A section of the Black Horse New-York Independent Battery, Lieut. PARSE MASON commanding, with the remainder of the Eleventh Regiment, were put in position in the centre, while the Fifth Pennsylvania took position on the left, and in front of a very large open field. The charge was ordered simultaneously on the right, left and centre. Lieut. MASON keeping the enemy's guns silenced while the cavalry charged the works. The Fifth moved down on the left, gallantly led by Maj. C. KAUTZ, commanding the regiment, as steadily as though they were on dress parade, to within about one hundred yards of the redoubt, when they struck up that demoniac yell of theirs which the rebels have every reason to so well remember, and went at full speed on to the works. The enemy held their position nobly and would not give way until our men had climbed up the embankments, and fired down into them; such work they evidently did not expect from cavalry; and when they found our men had actually gotten in their works they abandoned in splendid confusion, leaving everything behind them; while the Fifth was thus engaged the First District of Columbia and Eleventh Pennsylvania were doing their work well on the right and centre; they, at the same time the Fifth charged, charged and carried the works in front of them.

THE SPOILS.

The enemy left one 12-pounder brass gun caisson, (chests full of ammunition,) horses, harness and everything connected with a battery of artillery, in the hands of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry; they also left all their dead and wounded, numbering about one hundred and fifty, prisoners in our hands. We destroyed their tents and all camp and garrison equipage, with the exception of a few tents left for shelter for some wounded rebels.

THE ADVANCE TOWARD THE CITY.

After having accomplished our work effectually at the works just alluded to, the column was pushed on toward the city, (it then being in full sight), Col. SPEAR, or old "Spuds," as he is familiarly called in the brigade, and his staff riding in advance of the column some distance, we arrived within less than one hundred yards of the city, when the enemy's sharpshooters opened upon the Colonel and Staff, and at the same time firing upon the main column from a battery on the right flank. "Spuds" hove over, with his usual daring, charged directly on at full speed, until he found it utterly impossible to get into town with the force he had up with him; without a fearful sacrifice of line, consequently he wheeled the advance to the left about by fours, and marched back about fifty yards under cover of an embankment, and then waited orders from the General commanding division. The orders, when received, were to retire slowly, as it was very evident the enemy had been heavily reinforced from BEAUREGARD'S forces out of town. The trains could be distinctly heard coming into the city, and they were undoubtedly loaded with troops. The enemy followed up the rear of the column as we were marching away, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, for over two miles, keeping up a constant fire upon us. Col. SPEAR and Staff, with Capt. BAILEY, of the Eleventh, remained in the rear until all danger was passed, when they went to the front and brought the columns into camp about 12 o'clock the same night, without further molestation.

THE CASUALTIES.

The cavalry of this department have been doing splendid service since the opening of the campaign, and are constantly on the move.

Our loss is very slight, not exceeding fifty, killed, wounded and missing. Among the latter, I regret to state, is Capt. Gen. D. BAILEY, Company E, of the Fifth, a brave and efficient officer.

Great credit is due to Gen. A. T. KAUTZ, Col. S. P. SPEAR, and their subordinate officers, for their gallant attack upon the strongly fortified City of Petersburgh.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Press on Grant's Tactics—The Mere of Vicksburgh as Seen Through Rebel Eyes—From Johnston's Army.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, June 9.

The storm of battle which raged so furiously last week in the immediate vicinity of Richmond has been succeeded by a comparative calm, and matters are now almost as quiet as when the contending armies were seventy miles away. GRANT has evidently become tired of "butting" against the rebel fortifications, and what he failed to effect by brute force he now comes to accomplish by strategy. Consequently we find him stealthily moving away from our front, and sliding down the south side of the Chickahominy, discovering, if possible, to reach the James with a view of conferring with BUTLER, who is still pent up between that river and the Appomattox. The unceasement stillness that pervaded along the lines yesterday has given rise to the belief that the Yankees were engaged in burying their dead—a privilege which they asked of Gen. LEE under a flag of truce.

Notwithstanding the generally received opinion to the contrary, it may be that GRANT will again offer battle on the memorable scene of Cold Harbor. He measured strength with the Confederates there last week, and failed, it is true; but as it amounted to only a check, with a heavy loss of his numbers, he had the hardihood to telegraph the Yankee Secretary of War of continued successes, with the object of seeking the renomination of Lincoln at the Baltimore Convention, held yesterday. He doubtless feared to risk another fight until that purpose was consummated, for a decisive victory for the Confederates would have destroyed LINCOLN'S prospects completely. The Convention over, and the renomination effected, it is not impossible that active hostilities may be immediately resumed.

Skirmishing continues at intervals on the lines. Some of our boys say that one of these skirmishes would have been called a "battle" twelve months ago.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

Some firing is reported to have occurred at Bottom's Bridge yesterday, but without any important result. The situation at that point remains unchanged. There is probably no truth in the rumor of the capture of a portion of HAMPTON'S battalion.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

There is no news of a renewal of active operations in Chesterfield county. On Tuesday a brisk little skirmish occurred on the south side of the Appomattox, between a portion of our forces and a party of mottled Yankee cavalry, (white and black,) who attempted to drive in our pickets, but were themselves repulsed, with the loss of a few wounded, which they succeeded in carrying off. No injury was done to our men. The Yankee force numbered about 150. On the same day a party of Yankees advanced from Temple's up as far as Green's farm, and after committing some depredations upon private property, retired.

The enemy are erecting a "look-out" below Fort Clifton, having already elevated it some distance above the tops of the trees. The object is to command a clear view of the surrounding country.

FROM THE VALLEY.

All sorts of rumors prevailed yesterday with regard to the situation of affairs at Staunton. It was stated that a dispatch had been received asserting that the enemy had burnt all the Government storehouses, depots and public buildings in the place; but we could trace this report to no reliable source.

On the other hand it was confidently stated that the Yankees had not yet occupied Staunton. We have every reason to believe that this is an error.

It is heard, this night, in a pretensity reliable quarter, that the enemy had left Staunton and gone in the direction of Lexington. In this connection it may be stated that a letter from a lady in Lexington, dated the 3d inst., mentions a report that AVARELL, at the head of a large cavalry force, was within three miles of the place. There was probably no foundation for this statement, though CROOK, who was reported advancing by the Warm Springs road, was at Millborough, in Bath County, on Monday last.

Lexington is in Rockbridge County, 146 miles West of Richmond, on an elevated bank of the West side of North River, and is the seat of Washington College and the Virginia Military Institute.

FROM GEN. JOHNSTON'S ARMY.

From the Atlanta Intelligencer, June 5.

The most authentic reports from this army inline us to the belief that SHERMAN is still marching and massing for position, hoping by heavy movements to overwhelm us from our strongholds, and permit him to secure undisputed control of the line of the Etowah to Alabama. But, having made his preparations in establishing a point for not only offensive and defensive movements, but also a position from which he can successfully retreat, if occasion requires.

He is well aware that he cannot maintain a long, uninterrupted line of supply to his army, but he is also aware that these occasional interruptions are only momentary, and that by pursuing the usual indomitable course that has always signalized his movements, he hopes to accumulate a strong depository for his army, so that it will make no difference to him how much his rear is disturbed afterward. We find, too, on reference to some reliable country, Sherman is now forced to assume a stronghold where he can securely arrange for further movements. His first effort will be to secure reinforcements. These are doubtless on their way, and will bring security with them, a large amount of supplies, protecting their transit with the rallroad as they come. We have many reasons to stimulate our people to a greater sense of their danger than they have hitherto exhibited. These who reside between the present situation of the enemy and the defences of this city should have their arrangements effected by which to secure a rapid retreat if it should come that our army retires before the advance of the enemy.

They should so completely clear the country of all subsistence when they leave their border that not even a living skeleton of any sort of animal—nor a grain of corn—should be left to fall into the hands of the foe. For it is a fixed fact that of the cruelest enemies besiege our city, no family, no people can have security unless they meet them. They have always been treated as thoroughly—and by the help of the heavens we have ever treated best—always found every particle of subsistence and other articles that had been hidden.

Our army that now stands like a living wall of destructing between this city and the enemy, will do as they have always done, fight with the Ole herculean blows of giants, and a fearful tale their prowess tells on the foe; but it may occur that Gen. JOHNSTON may find it a wise proceed eg to return some into the very midst of the city. If he does so, it must be obvious that a great necessity governs him, and that he is the best and only judge of the military strategy and battles needful for our defence or victory. In his hands are placed the trust, we confidentially believe, better and more constantly deposited than it could be in the hands of any other man amongst us, and whatever he will do we trust must be carried out and defend as right. But the spirit of the people must be aroused. Let there be no flagging, and if the call for defence comes home to us, let us be ready for the fray. "To do or die," in obedience to the mandates of our General, who does all for the best, would be our battle-cry.

A bulletin, dated ATLANTA, June 6

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

A TREASURE LIST OF $204,190.

The steamship *Northern Light*, Capt. WILSON, from Aspinwall 9th inst., 2:30 P. M., with mails, specie and passengers, to D. B. ALLEN, arrived here yesterday morning. The following is her specie list:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		FROM ASPINWALL.	
Order	$16,236	Order	$6,500
Richard Patrick	20,910	Mrs Isaac Duke	800
E. Cohen & Co	37,000	Hilson & Munro	2,000
Montilla Rios & Co	19,000	Senor Rivas	2,000
A. Kich & Bro	5,000	Total	$11,340
De Witt Kusle & Co	6,000		
Wells, Fargo & Co	80,000	From San Francisco	191,350
Total	$191,350	Grand total	$204,190

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Feeling Regarding the Spanish Outrage—Activity of the Government—Colombia will Make Common Cause With Peru.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 5, 1864.

The regular British Mail steamship from Valparaiso and intermediate ports arrived at Panama yesterday. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to May 18, and from Callao and Lima to May 27. The news is only interesting as showing the immense enthusiasm and unity that arose among the people of all the South American States in regard to the late outrageous conduct of Spain toward Peru in the seizure of the Chincha Islands.

In Peru the Government was acting with the greatest energy. Troops are being raised and drilled all over the country. Agents have been sent everywhere, even to California, to procure materiel of war. A steamer is being fitted with iron in the port of Callao, and the people are coming forward with subscriptions to the war loan. Defensive works are in the course of construction in Callao and other ports.

A day or two before the steamer left Callao tumultuous assemblages in the streets of Lima manifested their disgust at what they supposed to be the cowardice of the President, and calling upon Gen. CANSECA to take possession of the Government. These assemblages were dispersed, and Gen. CANSECA, in a note to the *Mercurio*, denies all complicity with them, as he considers the Government is acting with all due diligence and energy.

The ordinary yearly session of Congress has been convoked at Lima for the 28th of July.

The reports of assassination of Spaniards in Portugal were not true. Bolivia makes common cause with Peru, and will take up arms in her favor, and furnish her proportion of means, if active war results from the Spanish invasion.

The Minister of the United States of Colombia to the South American States, Don JOSE ANCIZAR, had arrived in Lima from Valparaiso. He did not content himself with giving in a simple adhesion to the diplomatic protest headed by Mr. RENSTROM, United States Minister, but pledges himself that this Republic will make common cause with Peru; "in such" says the plainspeakingtory, "from the dangers that every European aggression involves for America, as for the particular circumstance that Colombia is in the most direct relation as Peru—her independence not having been recognized by Spain—and to her with equal force may be applied the declaration and argument of the Spanish tyrants.

"Consequently the undersigned has deemed it his duty not to limit himself to adhere to the declaration of his honorable colleagues, and he firmly believes that his Government and the noble Columbian people will consider the cause of Peru as their own in the actual and any other emergency. He is convinced that he represents the opinion of the Columbian Government and people, when he declares that the aforesaid Spanish act Chincha will not be found in vain for Colombia, and that it will raise through her mountains and valleys in battle array her young men, rich and poor, without distinction of class or party."

CHILI IS PREPARING FOR WAR WITH SPAIN.

Senor TOCORNAL, Secretary of State, addressed the Peruvian Government a note, expressing the sympathy of Chili, and their earnest hope that the unhappy affair of the Chinchas might be pacifically arranged, but that, if that pacific solution could not be found impossible, Chili would consider as her own the wrong inflicted on her sister Republic. This note failed to content public opinion, vehemently excited during the past fortnight, and produced a universal discontent, loudly echoed by the press. The people expected more energy from Senor TOCORNAL. In consequence, this minister resigned his portfolio, and was followed by Senor SAVEDRA, Minister of Finance. In a few days the Cabinet was again complete, Don ALVARO COVARRUBIAS replacing TOCORNAL, and Don ALEJANDRO REYES accepting the care of the Finances. The two new ministers have been well received. If they prove themselves equal to the exigencies of the present circumstances, they will receive from the public approbation. Both are distinguished lawyers of liberal principles, whose talents and patriotism inspire the greatest confidence.

The Minister of War and Marine has issued various decrees for augmenting the navy, for fortifying the ports of Valparaiso, Lota, Coloura, Valdivia, Chiloe and several others, for armor-plating the iron-clad *Chili*, destined for the defence of Valparaiso Bay, and many similar measures, which have been received with universal applause.

Public subscriptions have been set on foot for the purpose of purchasing ships-of-war, and the youth of Valparaiso and Santiago have memorialized Government for permission to arm and form themselves into volunteer corps.

The Government, authorized by the last Congress to expend on the increase of the navy the sum of $600,000, has already forwarded its instructions to agents in London for the acquisition of a vessel-of-war.

PANAMA.

Quiet as Regards Politics—Election for Governor—Destructive Fire at Aspinwall—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Sunday, June 5, 1864.

We have no news of special importance. Dates from Bogota to the control, are to the 16th ult. In Bogota there were many manifestations of good feeling toward Gen. and Ex-President MOSQUERA, on account of his escape from the balls of the assassins MORALES and TOVAR, the particulars of which I gave you in my last.

Senor SANZAR declined the place of Minister of Hacienda, tendered him by President MURILLO, and has been appointed Minister to Washington. Senor ANCIZAR has been appointed Minister of Hacienda. Gen. TOMAS C. MOSQUERA, late President, is appointed Minister to England.

Congress has adjourned, and the Senators and Representatives from this Isthmus were on their way home, having in charge the remains of Gen. HERRAN, killed in the siege of Bogota during the Melo military revolt of 1854. Gen. HERRAN was a native of this city, where his family still resides.

In PANAMA, the election for Governor of the State takes place to-day. The present Governor and Vice-Governor, SARASQUENA and GUNDA, are the candidates. The former will probably be elected.

The people continue to manifest their displeasure at the conduct of Spain in Peru, by burning her agents, Admiral PINZON and Senor SALAZAR, in effigy.

An attempt to convey again the French Consul by a subterfuge, was not successful, the authorities having twice vetoed.

The steamship *Northern Light*, with California passengers and 104 negroes for the United States flag steamer-sloop *Lancaster*, arrived at Aspinwall early on the morning of the 8th. The negroes were carried over the road to PANAMA, and are temporarily placed under canvas tents on the Island of FLAMENCO, in this bay, the *Lancaster* being at Callao. The officers who had had charge of them from New-York, as well as the officers of the *Northern Light*, all concur in praising the good conduct of these men on shipboard. Not a single disturbance of any kind occurred among them. They busied themselves in innocent amusements, such as dancing and singing on the forward deck, and were ever ready in assisting in the navigation of the ship, in cleaning decks, etc., etc. Only one escaped, or attempted to escape, between Baltimore and PANAMA, and this was at Philadelphia. The doubt of the experiment of negro sailors on our war ships on the Pacific will work well. All of the domestic and Pacific coasts hereabouts abound with negroes, recruiting will by-and-by come over the overgrown shore.

The steamship *Illinois*, with 733 passengers, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 8th.

The United States steam sloop *Lancaster* and the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* are at Callao. The steamer *Cyane* is at Aspinwall.

A destructive fire broke out in Aspinwall at about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 30th May. An Italian woman in drawing alcohol from a cask ignited the liquid, bursting the cask and setting fire to the premises. The flames were not arrested until about one-half of C-street was burned over, including the City Hotel, owned by Mr. ARCHBOLD, of New-York. The greatest loser was Mr. T. R. COWAN, who had his houses destroyed, with goods, the whole worth over $20,000. The whole loss is placed at $75,000.

In Valparaiso, the authorities have forbidden the exportation of provisions, coals, &c., for the Spanish fleet in Peru. The Government also embargoed a vessel with a large quantity of powder on board, supposed to be for Admiral PINZON's fleet.

The students of the University of the City of Santiago had sent as a present several hundred kegs of powder to the Government.

P. S.—The Pacific Railroad Company's steamer *Salvador* arrived at Panama, from Central American ports, this morning. Her dates from Guatemala are to the 24th, Salvador to the 27th, Nicaragua to 31st of May, and Costa Rica to 3d of June. There is no news worth mentioning. She brought

For Liverpool—840 persons coalbreed, 654 bags sugar, 406 bags coffee, 321 bales clothing, 4 bales dewrakins.

For Southampton—301 bags coffee, 12 cases plants, 1 serron cocoa, 4 packages silver, 6 packages silver ore, 6 packages specie.

For New-York—1,120 bags coffee, 2,222 hides, 32 bales cotton, 22 bales dewrakins, 10 carcons cochineal, 2 bales sarsaparilla, 1 box sample.

For Aspinwall—306 hides, 18 bales cotton.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Details of Recent Movements.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ON PUMPKIN VINE CREEK, Sunday, June 5, 1864.

On the 1st of June, DAVIS, who had been with McPHERSON since the "fall of Rome," came over and took position between WOOD's and STANLEY's divisions of the Fourth Corps, (HOWARD's,) and two divisions of BAIRD's (VANDEVEER's and ESTE's) placed themselves upon the left of JOHNSON. The arrival of DAVIS and HAINE (Fourteenth Corps) relieved the Twenty-third Corps, (SCHOFIELD's,) which shifted to the extreme left, while the Twentieth Corps, (HOOKER's,) relieved from its position on the left of HOWARD by the arrival of McPHERSON, was posted between SCHOFIELD and PALMER. Thus the whole army has shifted toward the left, (contrary,) abandoning the position around Dallas altogether.

On the 2d inst., our cavalry took possession of Allatoona, and again we found ourselves upon the line of the railroad. Some terrible artillery duels occurred this day, in one of which the batteries of Gen. STANLEY's division, under the direction of the distinguished artillerist, Capt. SWINOS, (formerly of the Fifth Indiana Battery, now STANLEY's Chief of Artillery,) effectually established their superiority over the rebel guns opposed to them.

On the 3d, Gen. HOWARD moved out portions of NEWTON's and STANLEY's divisions, and marched them away from the trenches, with knapsacks strapped, drums beating and colors flying. A strong line of men lay steadily along our works, in hopes the rebels might be deceived by the pretended retreat, and offer to pursue. But the enemy were too wary, and only a few of his skirmishers ventured near our lines. About the same time, a strong demonstration was made by Gen. HOOKER, and our lines in front were materially advanced. No conflict, however, was produced.

Major NORTON, Inspector on Gen. PALMER's Staff, was killed by a rebel sharpshooter, while near our skirmish line. The General was with him at the time, and very narrowly escaped.

Yesterday our lines were again shifted toward the south. We now occupy a line whose right rests upon Pumpkin Vine Creek, at the foot of the Allatoona Mountains, thence it stretches almost due east, through a little place called Golgotha, until it reaches the railroad upon the extreme left. It is fully eight miles long; and, beginning upon the left, is arranged, generally, thus: SCHOFIELD, HOOKER, PALMER, HOWARD, LOGAN, DAVIS.

Parallel to our line extend the rebel works, reaching also to the railroad, they having gradually moved eastward, as we did. Lost Mountain is a point in their line; but they are now pretty effectually out of the range called Allatoona, if Lost Mountain and dependencies may not be considered portions of said range.

Our losses since leaving Kingston cannot be less than 6,000 men, killed, wounded and missing. That of the rebels is probably nearly as great.

Our men are confident, although much fatigued and worn. There is a general desire among them for something decisive to take place.

The weather has been only moderately warm, and continued clear until the 2d inst., when there was a heavy fall of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning. Yesterday it continued cloudy and showery throughout the day.

The repossession of the railroad secures us against any probable suffering for want of supplies.

ACWORTH, Ga., June 5—12 Noon.

The rebels have left our front. Two hours since part of Gen. SCHOFIELD's men took possession of the rebel works. As it became evident that they had abandoned their works along the entire line, and we now have full possession of them.

The rebels have either retreated entirely across the Chattahoochee, or HARDEE's corps, which was in front of McPHERSON on our right, has moved in the extreme rebel right to dispute the advance of our infantry to the railroad. In the latter case we shall have a battle near Marietta; in the former there will be no more fighting this side of the Chattahoochee.

The army will probably move in pursuit of the enemy immediately.

In saying that our lines extended eastward to the railroad, I do not mean that our infantry lines reached so far, but that we communicated with the railroad from the extreme left of our infantry by means of our cavalry.

While I write, our left wing (SCHOFIELD's) is moving westward along the line of the enemy's works, and finding nothing.

V. R.

THE RAID INTO KENTUCKY.

The Fighting at Cynthiana—Pursuit of the Rebels by Gen. Burbridge.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

BERN, Ky., Sunday, June 12.

Since my last dispatch I have seen the elephant, and I think larger one than I bargained for. To begin where we left off, our fight commenced on the 17th before Brooklinn, near Cynthiana, in which Companies A, D, E, F and G, of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Ohio, or most of them, sustained the shock of three thousand men under JOHN MORGAN. Not knowing their numbers, Col. CAHN, assisted by Col. HUNT, Provost-Marshal, and his own Lieutenant-Colonel, HAZARDS, continued the contest only for a short time, outnumbered and overpowered, they fell back, firing all the time, to the depot buildings, where Col. CAHN fell, almost mortally wounded in the head, and thence to HARRIS's unfinished hotel, where, after surrendering and coming out of the house, Col. CAHN was shot through the right shoulder to the silver, and others received the same treatment. The consequence was that the rebels poured into Cynthiana and occupied several places, causing the utmost consternation among the inhabitants. Col. CAHN not surrendering soon enough to suit the rebels, they set a stable on fire near to our position, and the terror of the flames added greatly to the alarm. On swept the flames, and across the river, north of the town, another battle began between Gen. MORGAN, who had just arrived with the One Hundred and Seventy-first Ohio, and a detachment of the rebels. Our Ohio boys, who ground gallantly for fifteen or twenty minutes before yielding to the superior numbers which were constantly increasing.

The loss of life was surprisingly small, not more than fifteen in both engagements, and, perhaps, fifty wounded, many slightly.

I had nearly completed a list of killed and wounded, when I was taken prisoner, as a war correspondent, and had everything taken from me.

Col. CAHN was expected to die every moment, but after A few hours rallied, but can not as yet speak. This morning it was thought possible he might live.

Col. CAHN's wound is through the right shoulder and arm. Lieut.-Col. BARKER was also quite severely wounded.

Companies D, C, H and K, of the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth, were not in the fight.

It was a pitiable sight to see all the rest of our two young regiments hustled out of their retreats, without arms, and thrown on the streets as prisoners. They were, in all, 1,200 or 1,300, with 100 from Mount Sterling, marched down your correspondent in the front, three miles on the Lexington pike. At daylight this morning, I took French leave, and have not heard whether the regiments were paroled or not. They hoped to take them back into Virginia, unless Gen. HUNTER, who was wounded, and has gone with Capt. MERRIAM to Cincinnati, can effect an immediate exchange.

The fire raged, notwithstanding vigorous efforts to stop it by citizens, till noon, when all the business portion of the town—over twenty houses—were consumed, with much of their contents, the rebels meanwhile helping themselves abundantly.

THE BATTLE SUNDAY MORNING.

At daylight this morning, Gen. BURBRIDGE had the satisfaction of pouncing upon MORGAN's plundering band while taking their coffee. For full an hour, the contest was fierce—the rattle of musketry being incessant and so heavy as to be heard clear on to Paris. Then BURBRIDGE's artillery got in position, and a few shots from it, with a charge, settled the question. The battle took place half a mile east of town, and the rebels gave way in that direction, and with the descent of the sun, also town their spunk increased, and they left the suburbs that night in a gallop, not absorbing to any the previous morning, or stopping to pass compliments with rebel citizens and such citizens not sending at their shots. On they went through the night till the assault was over-reached, when they plunged into the forest, literally filling it for the space of a square, to swimming depth. Of course BURBRIDGE was pressing closely after, and at last accounts was pursuing. The rebel loss must have been very heavy, with little or none to our side. We took 150 prisoners, 25 of them officers. They fled mostly in the direction of Georgetown—MORGAN himself a mile in the lead. It is supposed the dispersed regiments were hastily paroled, and of course the parole cannot be binding.

While the Union forces were charging through the town, Mr. BUSSARD, a wealthy citizen, but in liquor, barricaded his house, and when JEFF. DAVIS, while some MORGAN shot him dead.

SECOND DISPATCH.

FALMOUTH, Ky., Sunday, June 12.

Lieut. BUYATTE of MORGAN's staff, just brought in a prisoner by Capt. BALDWIN, says their command, after getting out of Cynthiana, rested all night somewhere, and that the prisoners would be carried off. Conductor McDONALD and MAZELACK, and Engineers DOYLE and ROBINSON, who were prisoners have just come in, and report that the whole body of prisoners was hurried off this morning on double quick through Claysville. At that place the railroad-men were released. Gen. HOBSON arrived at Plymouth this evening, overland, in charge of rebel officers. Maj. CLENDENNING, son of a former Cincinnati merchant, and Capt. BOONE, Lexington. If HOBSON does not succeed in having a rebel general changed for him he is to return to MORGAN if they can find him.

The train of 260 horses sent up with HOBSON was thrown from the track, and thirty of them so injured that they set fire to the cars and burned them up, after helping themselves to the sound ones.

After MORGAN routed the low down at Mount Sterling on Wednesday, BURBRIDGE surprised him and retreated him badly, taking seven hundred prisoners.

At Lexington, on Friday, MORGAN made a short resistance, while his men went through the town robbing every man they met of watches and pocket-books. They made a levy on seven thousand dollars on the Commerce Bank of Kentucky there, and took it in gold. They burned the depot and 14 cars, most of them having been taken under the protection of the fort.

From here BURBRIDGE drove them again, and pursued to Cynthiana. The rest you have in my first dispatch.

GEN. BURBRIDGE'S PURSUIT.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, June 13.

Two members of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry reached here yesterday morning from Maysville, having been captured at Mt. Sterling on Thursday and paroled. From their statements we glean the following facts:

BURBRIDGE had detailed the Forty-fifth Kentucky, Col. HANSON, and Colonel DAVID GARRARD, with the design of holding in check any rebel force there. The remainder of the force, which had been to Louisa for forage, etc., returned to a point on the north fork of the Big Sandy. The Forty-fifth was at Pound Gap on Friday or Saturday of week before last, and skirmished with a detachment of MORGAN's force left there for the purpose of directing attention from his real movements. BURBRIDGE's main forces remained at North Fork until Sunday morning, when he marched one day toward Pound Gap, and learned that MORGAN had entered by one road while he was traveling another route to the Gap. MORGAN left Pound Gap a week from last Thursday. BURBRIDGE struck his trail at Red River.

MORGAN's forces pressed on to Mount Sterling, and 500 cavalry reached there at daylight Wednesday. There were but forty men of the Twelfth Ohio, Kentucky, and eighty of the Twelfth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, under Capt. T. K. PERRINGER. The men were not up, but rallied and fought for an hour and a half before surrendering. Two privates of Company H, one of Company A and one of Company B were killed. Two rebel Captains and one private were killed.

The prisoners were all paroled.

BURBRIDGE commenced the pursuit Monday. He traveled hard all day, and reached Prestonburgh. With the exception of three hours' rest, he traveled all night, and reached HAZEL Green Tuesday morning about 10 o'clock. He marched all day Wednesday and Wednesday night. Thursday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, he reached Mount Sterling. The rebel force was posted out of town on the Twelfth Ohio road, about a quarter of a mile from the town. They were infantry, supported by the rebels to be 4,000 strong, and fought like well-drilled troops. They were formed in line of battle, partly protected by a fence. BURBRIDGE had a force of 3,000 cavalry and two small brass howitzers. The fight went on till 10 o'clock, when the Twelfth Ohio made a charge and COCHRANE and IDLE were taken prisoners. They were paroled on the spot, disarmed and started away. So far as they had means of noting facts, they considered the rebel loss quite heavy up to that time, especially at the point where a charge was made in the beginning of the fight. The rebel infantry were in front to the woods, and fell back in a southerly direction. Two hours after, the report was current that BURBRIDGE had whipped the rebels, and they were falling back to form a junction with the cavalry.

After COCHRANE and IDLE left Mount Sterling and were some four miles out, on a road leading to Flemingsburgh, they were overhauled by a rebel Colonel and staff, who demanded their parole, and finding they had no written parole, ordered one made, which they signed, and which he said would take them through safely anywhere. They were sworn not to fight again until exchanged. They came on to Lexington Friday. Many soldiers of the Twelfth and Forty-fifth Kentucky overtook them, who told them that BURBRIDGE was driving the rebels from Mt. Sterling in the direction of Cynthiana or Paris, although MORGAN had joined the infantry with his cavalry, MORGAN had not destroyed the Government property at Mt. Sterling, excepting to use it himself.

At Flemingsburgh they heard that PAUL EVERETT had passed through there Thursday night, on his way to reinforce MORGAN, who was reported whipped. He left his captured horses in pasture, and pushed on with 150 men. While there he collected what stores he could find, and burned them. The rebels at Mount Sterling reported their force to be 1,500 cavalry, and 2,000 infantry, but no artillery."

THE BERKSHIRE DISASTER.

The Coroner's Inquest—Testimony of Capt. Pawyn and of the Keeper of the Lamp-Room.

Correspondence of the Poughkeepsie Eagle.

RENSSELAER, Monday, June 13, 1864.

The examination into the cause of the late disaster to the steamer *Berkshire* began at this place at 2 o'clock to-day. The following gentlemen composed the jury: Messrs. Abraham C. Capt. B. F. Schultz, G. Cramer, Henry Briggs, Capt. E. J. Bergh, Henry Stagg.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF MRS. KATE MILES.

Capt. Fred. M. Power, sworn.—I reside at Hudson; was Captain of steamer *Berkshire*; started from Hudson for New-York at 6 P. M. on the 6th June; as near as I can tell we had about 130 passengers on board; the crew consisted of about 40 persons; nothing unusual occurred until we reached Castleton, when I was informed that a portion of the fire-grate from the main deck at a quarter before 10 o'clock; I immediately went to the spot from whence the alarm emanated in search of the cause; I was in the state-room hall; discovered fire bursting out from the door of the lamp room on the starboard guard aft of the wheel directly next to it; the door of the lamp room was shut, and flame and smoke was coming from the crack or the door and out of the bulkhead into the room from which the flames issued used for lighting and trimming the lamps belonging to the boat except those that belonged to the engineer's department; kerosene oil was used for lighting; Henry Edwards, a colored waiter, had charge of the room; he was saved; forward of this room and aft is on the gangway the freight connected with the boat; the gangway leads to the lamp-room, and extended around both sides of it; the bay in the main gangway was about a foot from the lamp-room door when I arrived at the scene the fire was yet confined to that room; do not know that any person was in there at that time; I immediately called on the engineer for his hose; he replied that the assistant engineer was getting it ready; I then passed forward to the donkey pump, and found the hose attached, and laying in a coil; I stretched it out, and called upon the engineer to start the pump; the engineer replied he will grind for a moment; I then found the fire stretching across the gangway, reaching the engine-room, the pilot-house, and the freight about the gangway, communicating with the bay; I decided then that the case was hopeless; left the house and went immediately to the pilot-house and told the pilot that we were on fire below and could not control it; asked him in reference to the shore; he replied the shore was rocky, but he might be able to clear them; I then ordered him to stop her ashore and take the chances which he did; I remained by the pilot until she grounded; I then requested the first and second pilots to go aft and lower the starboard boat; both started together and immediately after the first pilot came back and reported that they could not get by the wheel; the flames then covered the wheelhouse and ran amidships across the deck on to the port wheel; I then went on to the upper clear of passengers, and I followed. At first the largest number of passengers were about the wheel on the state-room deck; the most of them passed forward in safety before the fire had made much headway; I assisted two or three of these in getting forward, and lost them, with others who had reached that part of the vessel, at that spot; at the first alarm, I gave orders for all passengers to go forward; this was before I knew where the fire was; after she was beached I gave a similar order in the saloon; the wind at the time was blowing a gale from the south; in about five minutes after the fire was discovered she was beached; I cannot account for the cause of the fire; there were berths in the lower cabin; the fire would have more difficulty in reaching that point than any other; the stairs leading to it were forward of the ladies' saloon on the main deck; nothing belonging to the boat was saved except the safe, containing the boat's license and inspection papers; all but six of the crew were saved; there were 200 pair of cork life-preservers on board the boat, one pair being in every berth in the cabin; we had two metallic life-boats on each quarter, set on the promenade-deck, hanging in the cranes; in consequence of the rapid spread of the flames, they could not be reached; we had every large donkey-engine No. 5, with 500 feet of 2½-inch hose always connected to the main-room deck and on the upper deck outside were barrels for supplying engines; we also had forty water-buckets, one-half on the main deck, hanging amidships, and the other half on the upper deck, standing about the stacks, filled with water; a warning was given to all the passengers in the boat, by the stewards at the state-room doors, by the clerk in the ladies' saloon, and myself also; many were saved who were in the lower cabin that report having reached the cause for all to pass forward; the head waiter was known to have gone to the lower deck and return; he was lost; in addition to the means of escape the boat had two inclines leading from the main deck to the promenade deck, all aft the wheel, and a stairway leading from the after lower cabin to the ladies' cabin; this stairway was well aft; the vessel was run ahead on to the shore, going at full speed; two-thirds of her was in six feet of water; the engine did not cease running until stopped for the want of steam; saw no one lying on the hay smoking; the boat was not overloaded, having only an ordinary freight on board; the firemen were throwing water from the fire hose; buckets before we commenced to get the hose ready.

Henry Edwards, sworn: Was keeper of the lamp-room; had charge of the lamps that night; was not in the room at the time the fire broke out; could not say whether any one was in there or not; I was on the promenade deck at the time; I had filled the lamps and distributed them around the boat previous to the fire; the lamps that I filled and trimmed in that room were the signal lamps and the Captain's and pilot's lamps. When we arrived at Catskill it was my business to hand these lamps out; when I left the room that night I locked the door, leaving no light there; the last time I was in that room previous to the fire was about half-past seven; after I got through with the lamps my work was done for the night, when I first heard the alarm. I was on the upper deck; the cook and one of the firemen also had a key to the lamp-room; they filled their own lamps, but should come to me for the oil; don't know of any one going in that room after I left; did not see any person smoking in the vicinity of the lamp-room; no matches were left in the room; kept no rags or waste in that room; had none; heard that night the waiters were always watching me, to get the key that I had; the door had been used on the deck to avoid carrying it; after I used a match I always threw it out and put it in my vest pocket.

Three more bodies were found yesterday. One of them was that of FARMER, the waiter, (colored;) the other was merely the part of a body, the legs and arms being missing, supposed to be the body of COONS, the deck hand, and the third is that of a woman not identified. This makes fifteen bodies in all that have been found up to this time. The investigation was being continued when we left.

The Tragedy at Fishkill.

A MOTHER MURDERS HER TWO CHILDREN AND CUTS HER OWN THROAT.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, June 14.

Yesterday morning about 10 o'clock we received a special dispatch from Fishkill Landing, announcing that two children had been murdered by their mother in that village, the same morning about 8 o'clock. We immediately sent a reporter to the scene, who brings us the following account of the horrible affair:

The village of Fishkill Landing was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning, by the news that Mrs. MARY MILLER, of that village, had murdered her two children. It seems that for some time Mrs. MILLER had been afflicted with a kind of melancholy insanity, from which Dr. BALL, a skilful physician, feared bad consequences, and had warned her husband that something of this kind might be expected, and advised sending her to an asylum, but her husband hesitated about taking such a step, and feared for her recovery.

Yesterday morning Mrs. MILLER dressed her children, had given them their breakfast, and put the youngest one named CAROLINE to bed some eight months old to sleep, and had sent the eldest, (JOHN) aged some seven years, to watch her. The youngest soon commenced crying, and she went up stairs to take care of it, but in the meantime stepped her brother's razor, one of the cases and carried it up stairs with her. Soon after, Mrs. CARNES, living adjoining, heard a noise, went up stairs to see what was the matter, and found the babe lying on the bed with her throat cut on the left side, and her mother bending over her with her throat cut. The eldest child was found lying in an adjoining room also with her throat cut and dead. This happened about 7:30 o'clock in the morning.

Dr. BALL was immediately called, and when he arrived both children were dead, and the mother lying insensible on the floor.

The eldest child had the carotid artery severed on the right side, and the younger child the same artery on the left side, causing instant death. The mother had both jugular veins severed and her windpipe cut in two; in fact her throat was cut from ear to ear, with a gash in the large vein of the neck. She is still alive, and some hopes are entertained of her recovery.

Her husband was doing business in New-York and was absent at the time, but was immediately telegraphed to, and has since arrived at the scene of this, to him, sad tragedy.

She had often expressed a wish that her children would die, as she was oppressed with the belief that she was going to die, and wanted them with her in heaven, and when Dr. BALL first attempted to dress her wounds she refused, and said she and children were to heaven and she wanted to go there too.

Coroner VANDEWATER, of Matteawan, was immediately summoned, and an inquest held, which elicited the following facts:

Mrs. JOHN CARNES, sister-in-law of the woman, and with whom she boarded, was first examined. She says Mrs. MILLER was about the house as usual, had dressed the children, and the little one had gone to sleep; she took it up stairs, but it soon awoke and commenced crying; she sent JOHNS up to take care of it; soon after she went up herself, having taken Mr. CARNES' razor from its case in a closet in the kitchen, unknown to any of the family; Mrs. CARNES soon followed; on the stairs, through the open bedroom door, found Mrs. MILLER standing with her throat cut, and the babe, with its throat cut, lying on the bed; the older girl, who was lying on the bed, she did not see; she asked Mrs. MILLER what she had been doing, but received no answer; she immediately ran out to call for assistance, and, on her return, found Mrs. MILLER sitting upon the floor.

Wm. F. Bell sworn: I am a practicing physician; I have seen the children of MARY MILLER this morning, since their death; I saw them first about 6:15 o'clock this morning; I found the larger one on the floor, and the smaller one on the bed, the larger one with throat cut on the right side and dead; the smaller one with throat cut on the left side and dead. The wounds upon each one were such as to cause instant death. The razor in my opinion; the mother of the children, she told me she did it; I have been her physician several months; she was deranged. She was suffering from that sort of mania called melancholy, often expressing a wish to die; she has exhibited this state of mind since I attended her; I suggested to her husband that she had better be sent to the asylum; I was afraid she would do something of this kind; she cut the throats of the children with a razor, and then cut her own throat; I pronounce the knife used in the wounds the same with which Mrs. CARNES found Mrs. MILLER standing in the room, and she was going there too; she at first resisted assistance.

Dr. J. P. SCHELL, Jr., corroborated the statement of Dr. BALL, so far as the matter came under his observation.

The jury, after viewing the bodies and hearing all the testimony, gave a verdict "that said JOHN MILLER and CAROLINE MILLER came to their death by having their throats cut with a razor, in the hands of MARY MILLER, their mother, who was insane."

Affairs in North Georgia.

REPORTS OF ESCAPED NATIONAL OFFICERS.

From the Chattanooga Gazette, June 6.

Four Federal officers arrived here on Monday, having jumped from the cars near MILLEN, between Augusta and Macon. The names are: Capt. WILKINS, One Hundred and Twelfth Illinois; Capt. MURRAY, Second East Tennessee Infantry; Lieut. JONES, of the same Regiment, and Lieut. O'CONNOR, Fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry. These officers, with several hundred others, were being transferred from Libby Prison to Macon, to prevent their capture by GRANT. They succeeded by making a saw out of the back of a coarmon table-knife, and sawing a hole in the side of the car. They jumped out while the cars were running at the rate of ten miles per hour. Fifteen officers escaped in this manner. Four are supposed here to-day. Capt. WILKINS, Fifth East Tennessee Infantry; Lieut. CRAWFORD, Second East Tennessee Infantry; Lieut. CARPENTER, Lieut. SAYER, and Lieut. EVERING, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry. The officers mentioned as having already arrived here were about twenty days reaching the Federal lines.

These officers were bountifully fed by the negroes until they arrived in North Georgia, where there are comparatively no negroes, and then they were fed by the poor white trash, who are not nearly enough patriotized in Slavery to turn them against their Government for it.

Capt. WILKINS and the officers with him were in a terribly destitute condition when they arrived so far as regards clothing. They had Confederate money, but the poor white folks for the negroes would have nothing to do with it.

They reached the woods and hollows full of citizens in North Georgia, who are well armed, and vow they will not join the rebel service. They shoot those who attempt to arrest them. Capt. WILKINS escaped once before (with Col. STREIGER) but were captured when cut six days.

Maj.-Gen. BRANNAN, commander of this post, very kindly assisted the party to better rigging than that in which they were clothed when they arrived.

Extensive Robbery in New-Haven—$5,195 in Gold Stolen.

One of the most extensive robberies ever committed in New-Haven occurred in this city yesterday noon. It was no less than the summary appropriation of $5,000 in English sovereigns and half-sovereigns, from the residence of Capt. H. J. Dewy, No. 11 Liberty-court. Capt. DEWY arrived in New-York on Wednesday last from Southampton, in the steamship *Bremen*. On the passage he made the acquaintance of JAMES JOHNSON and JOHN PARSONS, of London, and WILLIAM GILL, of Bradford, Yorkshire. The acquaintance ripened into friendship, and on Saturday Capt. DEWY invited the English friends to come up to New-Haven and spend the Sabbath. Messrs. GILL and JOHNSON owned this bag of gold, with which they proposed to start some kind of business in this country. PARSONS was destitute of money, but being a friend, he was brought over at their expense, with the intention also of establishing in business. Previous to coming to New-Haven Capt. DEWY advised Messrs. GILL and JOHNSON to place their money in the bank for safe keeping. They acted on the suggestion but partially, and brought the balance with them. The gold was in a bag, the bag inclosed in a satchel, and all left under a bed in one of Capt. DEWY's chambers. Yesterday afternoon, DEWY, GILL and JOHNSON started off for a walk. PARSONS complained of headache and remained at the house. Returning after an hour or two, Mr. JOHNSON casually looked for his treasure, and discovered that the bag had been cut and the money gone. Mr. PARSONS was also missing. The police were immediately notified and the usual precaution taken to secure the thief, but thus far unsuccessfully. A friend of all parties, an Englishman, named LEWIS, was arrested in the afternoon as an accomplice, but there being no evidence against him he was discharged. At the present rate of gold the thief is in upward of $10,000. There has been opportunity for experienced detectives to show their expertness.—*New-Haven Journal, June 14.*

The Law Relative to Substitutes.

It will be seen by the following letter from Gen. PAPE's office that drafted men cannot procure substitutes in other districts than where they are drawn, the late decision of Commissioner WHEELER relating to persons enrolled but not yet drafted:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 10, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hays, New-York:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., relative to the acceptance of substitutes in New-York for men drafted in other States, and, in reply, to state that substitutes will not be accepted in New-York for men drafted in other States; but that they may be taken before the draft for persons enrolled in other States, under the opinion of the Hon. WM. WHEELER, Solicitor of the War Department, as promulgated in Circular No. 19, of series of 1864.

I am, General, &c.,
CHARLES H. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 50th New-York Vols., and A. A. A. G.

The Fat-Boiling Nuisance Again.

THE FAT BOILING NUISANCE AGAIN.—Capt. LOSS, of the Sanitary Squad, yesterday arrested JOHN EGNER, proprietor of a fat-boiling establishment, situated at Nos. 2 and 3 Abattoir-place, West Thirty-ninth-street. That officer, in his affidavit, states that a few days since he went to the place in question, and there found about eight barrels of animal fat in the last stages of decomposition; that the effluvia exhaled therefrom was most offensive and injurious, and that its noisome effects extended for many blocks around. He further states that he is not capable of containing seven thousand pounds of fat there were from one to two thousand pounds in the boiling process, and that the grease was thrown off into the river. Capt. LOSS further states that he was informed by EGNER that the fat was to be sent off for a walk. PRESCOTT complained of headache and remained at the house. Returning after an hour or two, Mr. JOHNSON casually looked for his treasure, and discovered that the bag had been cut and the money gone. Mr. PARSONS was also missing. The police were immediately notified and the usual precaution taken to secure the thief, but thus far unsuccessfully. A friend of all parties, an Englishman, named LEWIS, was arrested in the afternoon as an accomplice, but there being no evidence against him he was discharged. At the present rate of gold the thief is in upward of $10,000. There has been opportunity for experienced detectives to show their expertness.—*New-Haven Journal, June 14.*

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as by bank of our City correspondent, on that subject.

The product of the Pacific Gold and Silver Mines, available for export from San Francisco, from the 1st of JANUARY to the middle of May, amounts to $34,430,908 as against $13,005,104. The increase is full 33½ ₩ cents, which rate, if carried through the whole year, will be $82,500,000 of the annual registered shipment from San Francisco, the largest ever known. The increase is materially assisted by the new product of Silver in the Washoe and other districts.

The highest price ever obtained for any Share property on the active Official list of the Stock Exchange was made to-day, for Pacific Mail—202 ₩ cent., or 202 ₩ cent. above the par value of the Shares. The rise in a few days is equal to 65@70 ₩ cent. The natural inquiry is, upon what or from what cause? The current profits of the line are represented to be enormous on the par value; in addition to which, it is estimated that the company now command a sufficiency of steamship force to run the Atlantic as well as Pacific side of the great route hence to San Francisco, and that by reason of a recent sale of the old New-York and Aspinwall line by Mr. VANDERBILT to a third party, they are now free to do so. Whether or not such is their immediate purpose, we are not able to say.

The Milwaukee and St. Paul's Road earned the first week in June $84,693. The receipts of the whole month last year were $125,000. The first week's return therefore promises to double the traffic of June, 1863.

At the annual meeting of the Hudson River Company yesterday, a new Direction was made for the ensuing year, preponderating in favor of the Harlem or Vanderbilt interest. Two of the seven in-law, and three, at least, if not four, of the confidential friends of Mr. COMMODORE VANDERBILT are in the Board, and the late President, Mr. BEARS, was left off the ticket, though from no personal disrespect or want of confidence. The head of the ticket is Mr. JOHN M. TOWNE, one of the principal owners, with Mr. VANDERBILT, of the Harlem Road, indicating that all undue competition between the two lines is hereafter to cease. The Board of Directors is now composed of:

J. M. Towne.	L. W. Jerome.
P. Sidney.	W. H. Tweed.
J. H. B. Decker.	E. F. Clark.
C. Gaboy.	D. Hall.
Joseph Harker.	A. Schell.
O. Chatfield.	A. Havemeyer.
Smith Barker.	

The meeting adopted a series of resolutions highly complimentary to the retiring President.

Mr. J. O. QUEREAU, of the house of QUEREAU BROTHERS, was to-day admitted to a membership in the New-York Stock Exchange.

Shipments of coal by the Consolidated Coal Company, (of Pennsylvania,) for the week ending

	Tons.
June 11	10,095
Previously	49,791
Total for season	59,886

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods (exclusive of specie) have been very heavy, amounting in value to $5,251,226, and including to Liverpool $1,563,661, and to London $1,736,826.

The East River Savings Bank has declared the usual semi-annual dividends, at the rate of 6 and 5 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, payable on and after July 12.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW LOAN OF 1865.

Tenth National Bank, p.o. 240 Broadway, Fiscal Agent of the United States. Parties desiring to bid for the new issue of bonds of 1865, may have the same forwarded without charge, by depositing the 10 p.c. required by the Government on amount desired with us if the bid be successful. Bids must be made on or before the 16th inst. D. L. ROSS, Cashier.

J. H. PERRY, Cashier.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, May 28, 1864.

The Board has declared a dividend of FIVE DOLLARS on account of U. S. 10-40 Bonds, with Coupons of March 1. Payment may be made in any funds current in this City. SAMUEL C. THOMPSON, President.

☞ NINTH NATIONAL BANK.

JUNE 13, 1864.

A bid by telegraph will go from this bank this morning to Washington, for the 6s of 1881. No charge will be made.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, June 14, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 53 bbls. Ashes, 12,440 bbls. Flour, 860 bbls., and 640 bags Corn Meal, 30,326 bushels Wheat, 9,266 bushels Corn, 1,300 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Malt, 121,070 bushels Oats, 2,163 pkgs. Provisions, and 501 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 20 casks, at $11 50 for Pots, and $13 25@$13 50 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is quiet, at our quotations; Java at 36c.@40c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 41c.@42c.; Rio at 41c.@44c.; St. Domingo at 39c.@37c. ₩ lb. Stocks of all kinds, this morning, 179,740 bags.

COTTON—Is in fair demand, and buoyant; Middlings at 91 2@92½ ₩ lb. Sales and resales, 1,400 bales, chiefly on spot.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been more sought after, chiefly by export buyers at uniform prices; the market, however, closing heavily. Sales since our last amount to 27,500 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State and Western at $7 50@$7 75; poor to choice Extra State at $7 80@$8 25, chiefly at $7 90@$8 05; including about 12,000 bbls. to arrive this month, all next month and the first half of August, chiefly at $8 00@$8 05, with choice at $8 15; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 20@$8 40 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western.....$7 50@$7 75
Extra State.....8 00@8 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.....8 00@8 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.....8 20@8 40
Extra Ohio trade and family brands.....8 50@9 00
Extra Genesee.....8 20@8 50
Fancy to choice Extra Missouri.....9 05@12 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand, at drooping prices; sales since our last 1,200 bbls., at $8 60@$9 70 for poor to good, and $9 75@$11 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is quite heavy; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $7 85@$9 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in more demand, at $6 90@$7 10 ₩ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $7 45@$7 90 for Jersey; and $7 50@$7 60 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.; total sales 400 bbls. Also, 60 puncheons Brandywine at $35 each.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet but steady, since our last.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in active demand, and prime lots of Spring have again advanced 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been made since our last of 316,000 bushels, chiefly to arrive, including White Canada at $2 ; White Michigan at $2 05 ; Amber Western at $1 91@$1 92, chiefly at $1 92 ; Red Western at $1 85@$1 90, Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $1 80@$1 85, and Red State at $1 87@$1 87½ ; Chicago Spring at $1 75@$1 85, and Red State at $1 85 ₩ bushel. Corn continues depressed, closing decidedly lower. Sales since our last, 97,000 bushels, at from $1 80½ down to $1 45, chiefly at $1 48@$1 49 for Mixed Western ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and unsalable. Oats are more abundant and in less request at drooping prices. We quote Canada at 80c.@90c.; Western at 80c.@85c., afloat; State at 90c.@95c., afloat. Barley and Barley Malt is in demand at $2 00 ₩ bushel. Sales to-day, 1,600 bushels Canadian Peas, $1 45 ; sales 2,600 bushels Mr. EDWARD BIRD's Select Two-Rowed Barley at $2 ₩ bushel, delivered in Brooklyn. Sales of the fortnight's business in Breadstuffs reported in The Times raise current the next week for Gold and Exchange has had its usual effect upon all the shipping grades of Flour, and the quotations below show the advance obtained. The better grades of Western Family brands are also held at higher rates, with a fair demand. For delivery in the latter part of this and all the month of July sales are reported of Extra State at $7 60@$8. For Wheat there is an active shipping inquiry, particularly for the choice samples of Milwaukee, which command the highest quotations. The quantity offering on the spot is light, owing to the large sales for delivery ahead, and withstanding the free receipts.

The following is yesterday's Exchange, with an unsettled market for Exchange. The trade was quiet, without any material change in value of Wheat, although Flour was call and a trifle lower. Rye is scarce and wanted. Indian Corn fluctuates in price with the supplies, which have of late been more free. The Stock of Old is nearly exhausted, and a considerable difference is sustained over the New."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Great Britain. Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	To Ireland. Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	June 13, 1864. 214,000	9,000	71,000	
Philadelphia	June 7, 1864. 56,124	27,419		
Baltimore	June 7, 1864. 39,474	27,419		
Boston	June 7, 1864. 30,454	27,419		
Chesapeake	June 7, 1864. 30,454	27,419		

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
From New-York to June 13, 1864	214,000	9,000
From other ports to date	56,124	27,419
Total	270,124	36,419
Total same period, 1863	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total same period, '62	2,000,000	1,000,000
Total same period, '61	1,000,000	1,000,000

HAY—North River is plenty and in request at $1 25@$1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 18c.@20c. for common to very choice, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Are held firmly, but are quiet.

LEATHER—Sole is in good demand and buoyant.

MOLASSES—A very moderate inquiry prevails for the principal brands at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 82@83 10 ₩ gallon. Tar, $14@$15 ₩ bbl. Rosin, $20@$25 ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Have been tightly held to-day at our quotations. Crude Whale, $1 20@$1 24; Crude Sperm, $1 80@$2; Bleached Winter Whale, $1 30@$1 32; Unbleached Sperm, $2 05@$2 10; Linseed, $1 12@$1 16; No. 1 Lard, $1 10@$1 20; Crude Petroleum, 45c.@46c.; Refined Petroleum, 72c.@76c. free, and 80c.@83c. in bond, ₩ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum Means, Tuesday & Gravem notice this: "The market for Petroleum has continued active, and prices have further advanced, leaving the leading sea ports here of supplies of both Crude and Refined. In no former period in the history of this article have the exports been on such a lavish scale as during the months of May and June last, and it is expected that by the end of July next, we shall have made up the present deficiency in our foreign shipments as compared with last year. Refined, in bond, closes very strong at 80c. for prime quality, here, and 83c. in Philadelphia, with sales for forward delivery as high as 85c. Crude is very firm at 46c. on the spot, and 47½c. for July and August. Pure Oil is also very firm, and there is a good demand for immediate delivery, at higher figures; one quote 75c.@80c. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1.	Week, 1863.	Week, 1862.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	12,503	222,043	207,203	
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	8,543	166,193	245,000	
Stock of Petroleum in Philadelphia since Jan. 1, 37,264			68,310	
New-Orleans Market, Week Ending June 13.—				
Sperm—There has been a considerable inquiry for Sperm since our last, both for export and home consumption, but the wide views of holders has checked the sales, and excess which have been in the hands of purchasers for export have been withdrawn. The sales for the week embrace 1,150 bbls—550 bbls. for immediate delivery at $2 30@$2 35, and 600 bbls. for delivery in August and September at $2 40. Since the above was in type, 200 bbls. have been sold at $2 37½ ₩ gallon for manufacturing. Whale—Is quiet, but firm. The only sale for the week is 200 bbls. of the *William Cummings* cargo in New-York, at $1 20 ₩ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

From	Sperm. Bbls.	Whale. Bbls.	Bone. Lbs.
From Jan. 1 to June 13, 1864	3,600	41,632	197,300
Same time last year	7,300	26,097	250,000

(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week, 54,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 1,000 pieces 44x44, 15c.; 2,000 do. 56x60, 18c.; 2,000 do. 56x64, 19½c.; many; 4,000 do. 60x64, 20c.; 10,000 do. 60x64, 21c.; 4,000 do. 64x64, 21c., early in the week; 6,000 do., 64x64, 22c.; 2,000 do. 64x64, 23c.; 2,000 do. 64x64, 23½c.; 12,000 do. 64x64, 24c. (*Providence Journal*, June 11.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active at a further advance in prices. Sales since our last 11,600 bbls., in lots, at $34 50@$35, closing at $35 for New Mess; $30@$30 25 for June, and $30 25@$30 50 for July delivery; buyers' option; $32 50@$33 for Old Mess, and $33 for June, and $32@$32 50 for July delivery; $30@$30 for Prime Mess, and $32@$32 50 for Thin Mess, and $20@$20 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in fair demand, at 14½c.@15½c. for Hams, and 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales 90 pkgs. Bacon is in request at 12½c.@14c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 100 pkgs. Lard is in demand and firm to-day; sales since our last, 1,000 tcs. and bbls. for immediate and future delivery, at 15c.@16c., the latter the extreme, for choice, ₩ lb. Beef continues in fair demand and buoyant; sales 1,200 bbls., at $21@$23 for Extra Mess; $16 50@$20 for Plain Mess, Western, and Prime Mess, $20@$21 ₩ tc.; sales 70 tcs. Beef Hams, $27@$27 50 ₩ bbl. Sales 200 bbls. Butter is inactive, at 20c.@30c. for poor to prime; and 35c.@36c. for very choice State; 25c.@ 28c. the choice Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues inactive at 16c.@18c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Is held higher on account of the troubles in Kentucky; sales 257 hhds. at 10½c.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand at buoyant prices, since our last 625 hhds., including Porto Rico at 15c.@19½c.; Cuba equal to 16¼c.@19c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair request at 19c.@24c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales since our last 210,000 lbs. at 14½c.@15½c., and 40,000 lbs. Grease, at 12½c.@12½c. ₩ lb. The week's business in this line Messrs. Kenney & Sons notice thus: "During the past week the demand for all sorts of Tallow has been greatly in excess of the supply. The market opened on Wednesday with a brisk demand, at 14½c., at which price there were large business done. On Thursday and Friday the market was very much indated, and the price of this staple rose to 15c.@ 15¼c.; the latter was an extreme price, and therefore the favorite bounds. On Saturday the owners of the preceding days was fully maintained, and 14½c. was freely offered for lots on the spot; but, however, very few sales took place—holders asked higher rates. Yesterday and to-day 14½c. and 15c. was paid for strictly prime. The market here has been greatly drained of all descriptions of Soap stock, and different kinds of grease are much sought after; but the supply is so small that soap-makers cannot supply their daily wants, even at the high prices demanded. The arrivals of tallow, grease, &c., are very small, and the stock held throughout the Eastern and Western cities is very light. We quote the market as follows: Prime to fine, 14½c.@15c. Prime this day, 15c. 10½c., 1859, 10¼c., 1860, 9¼c., 1861, 8¾c., 1862, 8¾c., 1863, 11¼c., ₩ lb."

TEAS—Are in moderate request, and firm.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $1 31@$1 32½ for State, and $1 32½@$1 35, the latter an extreme rate, for Western, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been depressed and sales have declined to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 45,000 bushels Wheat, at 2¾d.@3¼d.; 40 tons Lard at 12s. 6d.; and 250 tons Oil Cake at 7s. 6d.@ 10s.; also, by steamer, 20 bales Sheep, at 25s. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 4½d.; 50 bbls. Bicarbs, at 20s. For Havre, 100 tons Lard, at 55c.@60c. ₩ ton; by French vessels, and 25 tons, by American vessels. For Antwerp, 600 bbls. Flour, at 3s. 7½d.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	June 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	June 16	New-York	Southampton.
China	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Olympus	June 22	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	June 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	June 25	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	June 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Europa	July 2	New-York	Southampton.
Germania	July 2	New-York	Hamburg.
City of Manchester	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Bohemia	July 2	New-York	Havre.
Arabia	July 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Etna	July 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	July 2	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	July 9	New-York	Hamburg.
Ocean Queen	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
New-York	July 9	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Bavaria	May 21	Southampton	New-York.
Ottoman	May 28	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	June 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Belgian	June 2	Liverpool	Quebec.
Scotia	June 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	June 4	Southampton	New-York.
City of Manchester	June 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	June 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	June 11	Southampton	New-York.
Persia	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	June 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Germania	June 11	Southampton	New-York.
New-York	June 16	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	July 30	Southampton	New-York.
Bremen	July 30	Southampton	New-York.
Havana	Aug. 6	New-York	Southampton.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

Tycoon	June 25	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Washington	June 29	New-York	New-Orleans.
Cuyler	June 18	New-York	Havana, via Nassau.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *Australasian*, will close on Wednesday, at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Damascus*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Edinburgh*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 12:30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Tycoon*, will close on Wednesday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Geo. Washington*, will close on Saturday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Havana and Nassau, by the *Cuyler*, will close on Saturday, at 11 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

Rail Mails	9 A. M. and 3 and 12 P. M.
Erie Mails	9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Erie Rail Way	2:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	9:00 A. M.
New-Haven	9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
North Mails, by R.	9:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mail	9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Mails for Southern Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted), at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

STEAMBOAT MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of 34 Hyde Park, situated at Dutch Kills, on the Hudson River, consisting of about 275 acres of land, adjoining the country seats of Messrs. Roosevelt and Barclay; mansion-house, farm-houses, gardener's cottages, greenhouses, &c. &c. &c. All built by the present proprietor; location unusually healthy; house supplied with fine spring water by a hydraulic ram; the above, including the improvements, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND STABLE FOR SALE—NO. 122 West 15th-st., 18 feet west of 6th-av.; lot 20 feet by half the block, and runs on rear; approachable by alley; house high-stoop, brick; three stories and attic; in good order. This is valuable, for alterations, for a gentleman's private stable—the house being a good one, and abundant room on rear of lot to enlarge the stable, as well as alley-way on side; or the house, lot and stable are admirably adapted for a second-class boarding-house, at this present time. Price $7,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO IRON FOUNDERS AND MANUFACTURERS, DESIROUS OF CHANGING LOCATION OR STARTING ANEW.—Four acres are to be sold at Elizabethport, New-Jersey, as being the best point near New-York, on account of the low rate of coal, iron and freight; low taxes, and offering all the advantages of the City. Plenty of water power is now running for manufacturers. Terms can be very favorable to the purchaser. For particulars apply to COOLEY & HENDRITZEN, Agents, Elizabethport, or E. S. KELLOGG, 138 Pearl-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE LOT OF GROUND AT THE corner of Stuyvesant and 9th sts.; its dimensions are as follow: 75 feet on Stuyvesant-st., 50 feet on 9th-st., 24 feet on the corner, and about 62 feet from Stuyvesant-st. to 9th-st.; a very pleasant situation, upon a great thoroughfare; this lot would be an excellent position for a savings' bank or other institution for the accommodation of an industrious and thriving community. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 48 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—AT BRIDGEPORT, CONN., A HANDsome country residence, with eight acres of ground, 1¼ miles from railroad depot. On the premises are a fine house, with kitchen wing attached, furnished with hot-air furnaces, baths, gas, &c.; stable, carriage-house, with cellar, hen-house, tool-house, and other outbuildings, all nearly new and in good order; nice garden, fruit trees, shade trees, evergreens and shrubbery, grounds well laid out, and in good condition. Apply to or address J. W. IRELAND, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT FLATbush, Long Island. Gothic house, with all the modern improvements, beautifully situated, with three acres of land, ornamental and fruit trees, grapery, greenhouse, &c. The above-named property is very desirable, being only 3¼ miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn City railroad cars passing the premises; the house is in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES, WITH HIGH BUILDINGS, fine water, small and large fruits in excess, 30 minutes from City, in Boiling Spring, N. J., on Erie Railway; 22 trains each way daily; $6,000.

D. R. IVERSON, No. 48 Walker-st.

AT SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.—THREE boarding houses for City boarders; also, farms and village property for sale of all descriptions. Address J. FERRIS, City Block.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, at White Plains, New-York, a double two-story and attic framed house, carriage-house, &c. Apply to E. B. LITTLE & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A WELL-LIGHTED, CEILED ROOM, near Broadway, with steam power. Also, a basement. Inquire of Mr. INSLEY, Engineer's office, No. 169 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT NORTH Orange, New-Jersey, 15 miles from New-York, and within ten minutes' walk of the depot. The house is 41x36 feet, with a large kitchen attached. Situation is the rear. It is completely furnished; has bath-room and water closets, and contains 14 rooms. On the premises, which comprise 2½ acres, are a barn and carriage house, with stalls for five horses, and room for six carriages. The garden is large, stocked with fruit and vegetables. The premises return 6 in the rear. Rent low. Will rent $300 per month for two or three months from the 1st of July. Address O., Box No. 1,585 Post-office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COUNTRY Seat to rent at Hastings, large stone house, with 40 acres of land, beautifully laid out, adjoining the country seat of Robert B. Minturn, Esq. House built in the most ornamental manner, and is handsomely furnished; coach-house, barn, stable, carpenter shop, &c., all in the best order. Apply for rent to R. B. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW mansion, never occupied, now ready, delightfully situated in the inclosures of 42d-st., west of 3d-av.; the dwelling, beautifully finished, and walks and drives of a mile on the premises; sea water bathing, boating and fishing connected with the property; house has 16 lofty rooms; is distant one hour from the city by New-Haven Railroad; rent $2,000. Address E., Box No. 4,018, New-York P. O.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—AT PEEKskill on the Hudson, 43 miles from New-York, and on an almost level with the river. The house consists of twelve rooms, and is furnished throughout. Commands a fine view of the river and surrounding country; garden planted, and some fruit. Rent $125 per month. Address or call on POSTMASTER, Peekskill.

TO LET—AT CORNWALL, FOR THE SEASON, furnished, a fine country seat, directly on the river bank; house large and fully furnished; fruit garden and grounds complete; will be let low to a careful family. Apply to WILLIAM B. WARING, Office Security Life Ins. Co., No. 81 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON STATEN Island, from July 1 to September 15. On the water, five minutes' walk from Sung Harbor Landing. Address Box 1,018, North Shore, Staten Island, or inquire of the landing.

TO LET—IN RYE—ABOUT ONE MILE FROM the depot, a small cottage, with coach-house and stable in same lot; rent moderate. Enquire on the premises, or at the office of Messrs. Bell & Co., No. 1 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE ON PORT Richmond, Staten Island. Location is fine, and ten minutes' walk from Ferry Landing. Quarantine. Apply at BRADLEY'S Gallery, corner 10th-st. and Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN 28TH-st., near Madison-av., either for three months or season. Terms reasonable. Enquire of JOHN C. HIGGINS, No. 1 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Houston-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Bedford-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

DE COMEAU & STERLING,
No. 20 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SALTED SHEET SKINS—Splits, Finishes and Roans.
GOAT SKINS—Enamel, Dry Morocco.
PATENT LEATHER.
MATTERS, LEATHER.
BOOKBINDERS' LEATHER.
BOOT AND SHOE LININGS.
BOOT-SKIRT LEATHER.
PUTE CUFFS, &c. &c.

SOLDIERS! WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO COLlect $100 bounty, pension and arrears of pay for soldiers discharged for wounds or by reason of injuries received in battle or the deaths of those killed. Letters containing Post-office stamp answered and all information given without charge.
WOUNDED IN BATTLE.
ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY,
Bankers, No. 25 Broadway.

PRIVATE LIBRARY FOR SALE.—A gentleman offers for sale, cheap, a well-selected private library; must be sold in a few days; contains about 1,000 volumes; contains Bohn's Historical Library; Irving's complete works, M. calf; Hogarth's works, with the suppressed plates; Byron's complete works, Murray's edition; Hakluyt's Modern Painters, M. calf, with full plates. For further information, address LIBRARY, Box No. 254 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class cook; is a good baker of bread; is willing to assist in simple washing; would go to the country; best of references can be given. Also, a chambermaid and waitress who thoroughly understands her business; had been City reference from last place. Apply for two days at No. 126 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th ave.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE by an English woman thoroughly experienced in the care and management of an infant, having devoted many years in that capacity; can bring them up on the bottle if required; is very cheerful, disposition and steady habits; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman, with references from her present employer, a situation to do family sewing and take care of children; no objection to the country, and is willing to make herself useful. Apply for two days at No. 22 East 7th-st., between University-place and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION (BY A YOUNG ENglish woman as lady's maid; is an entirely first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker; does not object to go abroad; can be seen at 119 present employer's, for one week. Address W. G., No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; understands her business perfectly; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 74 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as nurse and chambermaid, or seamstress, in City or country; does all kinds of fine needle-work. Call at No. 183 West 30th-st., near 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or plain sewer, by a most experienced, neat and trustworthy girl; has lived in first-class families; no objection to travel with a lady; good City reference. Call at No. 37 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and sew. Call or address No. 7 East 33d-av., between 26th and 30th sts.; good reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook; can come well recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 39 Charlton-st., between Varick and Hudson sts.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, WHO IS NOT afraid of work, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or general housemaid; washes and irons well; wages $8; City or country. Call at No. 152 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, in the country; can take care of an infant; City reference. Call for two days at No. 127 Greenwich-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation; has no objection to the country; understands pastry, and bread, and cake making; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No 59 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 39 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, to do chamberwork and washing. Call at No. 243 West 20th-st. Reference can be given.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN A private family or an hotel; sober and industrious man, who perfectly understands his business; has no objection to go in the country if required; best of City reference given. Address COACHMAN, at Wilson's stables, Nos. 37 and 39 10th-st., near University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AT A SINGLE YOUNG man as waiter, or would go as valet; leaves on account of family going to Europe; would prefer the country for the Summer. Can be seen at 119 present employer's, for one week. Address W. G., No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., New-York.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REliable and capable man; fully acquainted with the duties; has no objection to the country; no objection to do chamber work. Address JOHN THOMAS, saddlery-store, No. 205 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in a private family; can bring nearly three years reference from his last place; is industrious and perfectly sober. Address F. D., Box No. 116 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a Scotchman, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; respectable reference given. Call for or address GARDENER, Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, AS WAITER AND seamstress, by a man and wife; both understand their business in all branches; have the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at 916 Broadway, or address F. M., as above, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a steady, capable man, of long experience in this City; the best of references given. Address W. E., Box No. 324 Times Office, all this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family in City or country, by a single Protestant man; good reference. Apply at the Agency, No. 122 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has the best of references. Call, or address E. H., Smith's seed-store, No. 25 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, a situation as groom, and to make himself useful. If required, the City preferred. Can be seen until engaged at No. 119 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE COACHman, by a Protestant man, with long City reference. Apply or address C. BREWSTER, No. 7 East 11th-st.

$25.—I WILL PAY TWENTY-FIVE DOLlars to any person who will procure me a situation paying at least $10 a week; good City reference. Address R., Box No. 14 Times Office, for two days.

ALL WHO WANT THOROUGHLY COMpetent coachmen, waiters, gardeners, farm hands, laborers, porters, clerks, small boys, &c., are immediately suited at the Irish Employment House, corner 8th-av. and 11th-st. Also, female help.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; ONE to cook, wash and iron, who understands and is willing to do it, and housework generally; the other to do up-stairs work and help take care of children; both must have good reference. Apply at No. 40 Bank-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, ENGLISH or Scotch, preferred, in a gentleman's family, near the City; Protestant employed; wages liberal; good reference indispensable. Apply to Mr. ——, at the gardener's office, No. 163 Walker-st., from 10 to 11 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A MAN WHO IS A THOROUGH coachman, groom, and careful driver; and is willing to take care of a grapery; must use the pistole. Best of City references required. Call at *Scientific American* office, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH AND iron, for a small family, thirty miles up the road; to a competent woman, very high wages will be given. Apply to No. 44 11th-st., between 10th and 11th sts., Wednesday.

WANTED—A COACHMAN; ONE WHO UNDERstands his business and is well disposed. References required. Address C., Box No. 10 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE PASTRY COOK AND confectioner; to be a most thorough man in this country; a competent person the place will be a permanent one. Address H., Box No. 126 Times Office, stating wages expected and references.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE INTO the country; a good cook; washer and ironer. Good wages and a permanent place to the right person. The best of references required. Apply at No. 106 East 26th-st.

WANTED—AT THE OFFICE NO. 97 WEST ST., corner of Albany, men for substitutes in the army and navy, short whaling voyages to the South Seas, and merchant ships. Call before engaging elsewhere, and see for yourselves. E. JAMES, Agent.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF A child 18 months old—one who can sew and will make herself useful; none but Protestants need apply. Call at No. 136 West 11th-st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—AS A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, NEAR this City, a single man, accustomed to driving and the care of horses, milking cows, and farming work in general. Apply at No. 67 Wall-st., second story.

WANTED—A BOY IN AN OFFICE WHO writes a good hand, resides with his parents, and can give the best of City references. Address Box No. 5,202 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A NURSE, TO TAKE CARE OF small children; one faithful and capable, with good City references, may call at No. 40 East 31st-st., before 10 A. M., or in the evening.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUTH OF ABOUT 18 years of age, who is strong, intelligent, of good character, and willing to work. Apply from 10 to 11 o'clock this day at No. 20 Beekman-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND TO DO PLAIN gardening for the country. Call at Mr. JOHNSON'S stable, corner of 7th-av. and 23d-st., up Tuesday, from 10 to 4.

WANTED—IN A LAW OFFICE, AN INTELLIgent lad, 15 to 17 years old, who writes a good hand. Address L. C., Box No. 122 Times Office.

WANTED—A SMART AND ACTIVE BRAND boy; must live with his parents. Apply to WM. RYLE, Jr., No. 291 Broadway.

HOB JOB PRESSMAN WANTED.—ONE who understands his business can have steady employment and good wages to go to a neighboring city. Apply immediately at No. 23 Beekman-st., up stairs.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, child and nurse, on the Hudson River, with view of river; within one hour's ride of New-York by cars; must be neat and good accommodations required, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, Box No. 1,000 City Post-office.

BOARDING—A MAN AND WIFE, OR TWO RESpectable young girls can obtain board, or a furnished room, with board, in a private family, at No. 243 West 23d-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—THE HUNCHBACK.

WINTER GARDEN—SENIOR MARRIED—THE DIAVOLO.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

BROADWAY THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—BIG DENDOW, A LOVE STORY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS MAUDE PAGDEN'S UNDERMAN, GIGANTIC ARABIAN GIANT, FREDDY GRANT, GIANT GIRL, GIANT BOY, TWO DWARFS, MOVING WAX FIGURES, INFANT DEFORMED, &c., at all hours; HARRISON, GOUDE SPEERS AND TYROLEAN WARBLERS, at 3 AND 7½ P. M.

IRVING HALL—SPIRITUALISM.

MRS. HOLMAN'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC—(No. 720 Broadway)—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—NEW PROGRAMME OF MAGIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Including Sunday morning edition, $10.

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Those persons sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The intelligence from Gen. GRANT is very limited. There is nothing from the Army of the Potomac direct. An arrival at Fortress Monroe, from Bermuda Hundred, reports heavy firing heard in the direction of Bottom's Bridge Monday morning. A dispatch from Washington announces that no positive information had been received from Gen. SHERIDAN, who started on a great raid on Thursday last. He headed for Charlottesville, and it was understood that after visiting that place he would move upon Lynchburgh. We publish elsewhere a list of wounded officers and men who are still in the rebel hospital in the Wilderness; also, a list of deaths of soldiers at the same place since May 6.

There is nothing new either from Gen. SHERMAN or Gen. BUTLER.

A telegram received yesterday from Lexington, Ky., states that on the 12th inst., Gen. BURBRIDGE defeated the rebels at Cynthiana, killing some 300, and taking 400 prisoners. MORGAN'S command is utterly demoralized and scattered. Cols. HANSON and GARRARD are in pursuit. A telegram from Gov. BRAMLETTE says that "no rebels in force are moving toward Louisville." After the Cynthiana defeat, Gen. HOBSON and part of his staff were sent under guard to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party, and are now at Falmouth.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, when the Volunteer Committee submitted their final report, and also an ordinance appropriating $2,000,000, to be raised by subscription, in absence of authority of legislative enactment, to continue recruiting. The clause to the effect that the committee should not proceed till $500,000 were subscribed was stricken out and then the ordinance was adopted; and also a resolution directing the committee to assume recruiting as soon as they shall obtain official surety that all the men they enlist shall be allowed in the next quota. The committee say another call for 300,000 men is likely to be made by July 1, and that the quota of this City will be between 10,000 and 12,000 men. At present there is an excess of 66 men allowed by the Government over all calls heretofore made; but the committee claim an excess of 1,415. Since the 1st of last August, 32,877 men have been enlisted in the City, of whom 21,135 received the bounty. For bounties, $5,660,746 have been expended; for all expenses incident to the work of the Committee, $175,646 90, leaving a cash balance of $639,577 10 on hand, out of $6,948,700, which is the whole sum raised for their use. The Committee also say that a new enrollment will aid in reducing the expected new quota, and they solicit citizens to help in the work of effecting a thoroughly correct enrollment. The Comptroller reported a balance of only $46,233 62 of the $1,200,000 appropriated for the payment of riot damages, and transmitted an ordinance appropriating the further sum of $700,000 authorized by law to be raised, and it was adopted. The Mayor vetoed a bill for iron work on the large drill room on Fifteenth-street, on the ground of excessive prices. The Board adjourned to the 28th inst., at 1 P. M.

The Commissioners of Health, Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Commissioners of Emigration and Commissioners of Quarantine, by invitation of Mayor GUNTHER, had a conference at his office yesterday upon the subject of the care of small-pox patients arriving from abroad. The Corporation Counsel and Mr. GLASBY, counsel to the Commissioners of Emigration, were also present. The object was to harmonize action between these commissions, a difference of opinion having existed as to their respective duties, the Commissioners of Emigration expecting the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to take charge of emigrants affected with small-pox, and to take them from their depot, while the latter commission claim from the former the cost of conveying the patients from that point to the hospital. A general interchange of opinion, conversationally and pleasantly, was indulged in. The result of it all was an understanding that hereafter the Commissioners of Emigration are to bear the cost of conveying the patients to the small-pox hospital on Blackwell's Island, and that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction will increase their recommendations for small-pox cases at that place. It was shown by the Corporation Counsel that the Commissioners of Emigration are, primarily, a disbursing body, with the right, but that it is not their duty to build and sustain hospitals.

The Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, as the commission to erect a public market upon the Loorbus property, at the foot of East Fifteenth-street, held another meeting yesterday, when the plan for a temporary wooden market building, submitted by Mr. JAMES C. MILLER, architect, over the objections of "economy," was adopted, and arrangements made for putting it up, at a cost of $6,500, so as to be ready for use by the 1st of October. The three architects, including Mr. MILLER, who submitted plans, were voted $100 each for their labor.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge RUSSELL, Mr. TRAFFAGAN, on behalf of Marshal MURRAY and his associates, received that the indictments pending against them for the commission of certain acts which they averred were done in pursuance of the commands of the President, be removed to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The matter was set down for argument on Saturday.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light* we have news from Aspinwall to the 5th inst. She brings specie to the amount of $204,190. Two entire blocks of buildings, including the City Hotel, were burned on the 30th of May. The loss is very heavy. An unsuccessful attempt had been made to assassinate Ex-President MOSQUERA. The would-be assassins were arrested. The Spanish filibustering expedition into the Chincha Islands is creating great excitement along the entire Chilian and Peruvian coast. The Chilian navy is being increased, the principal forts are being fortified, and every effort is being made to place the country on a war footing and to assist Peru in resisting the Spanish invasion. The Peruvians are also making extensive preparations. Naval vessels are being iron clad, and a monitor will soon be launched. The Ministers of State and Finance had been compelled to resign, and at Panama the Spanish Admiral and Commissioner had been burnt in effigy.

A gentleman who left Little Rock on Friday, June 3, informs the St. Louis *Republican* that everything was quiet when he left. PRICE and his army were near Red River. SHELBY's rebels were at Batesville. The boat in which he was a passenger down White River was not disturbed by guerrillas.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that a call for two hundred thousand men will be made in a few days, or weeks. It is probable that another call for three hundred thousand will be made next Winter.

Gen. KILPATRICK is now in Newburgh. He walks by the aid of crutches.

Five hundred bales of cotton have been captured by our cavalry in the valley of Oostanaula River, Georgia, and shipped to the Chief Quartermaster at Nashville. This cotton was run out of Rome last year on the approach of Col. STREAKER'S command, and secreted in the dense bottoms of the Oostanaula River, some ten miles north of Rome and fifteen west of Adairsville.

The stock market continued dull yesterday. Large bids were sent to Washington for the 1881 Loan, to be canvassed to-morrow at the Treasury Department. The price of gold was 196¼@197 per cent.

An active business was reported in Flour and Wheat, yesterday, chiefly for future delivery; prime lots of Wheat advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Corn was again lower and more freely purchased at the reduced figures. A lively demand prevailed for the principal kinds of Provisions, especially Pork, which was much dearer. Whisky was brisker and higher. Transactions in most other descriptions of produce and merchandise, were restricted. Freights were heavy and rates lower.

The Live Stock market shows a supply of 32,944 animals, numbering 4,543 beeves, 229 cows, 1,404 calves, 13,326 sheep and 13,542 swine. The market is well stocked with animals this week, and showed but little activity on Monday and Tuesday, in cattle, sheep and cows, all of which sold at declining rates. The cattle market has experienced a very desirable change, such as might have been looked for at the extreme rates at which beef has ruled for the past two weeks. If the market continues to decline for a few weeks as much as it has this, we shall have much more endurable figures to quote. Let the public retrench as much as possible in the consumption of beef, and the cattle market may be expected to yield still more. We quote the decline in the better quality of bullocks at about 1c.; in the lower grades near 1c. While some extra beeves are reported at 19½c.@20c., net weight, the general selling prices are from 15c.@18c. Sheep arrive in large numbers; selling slowly, at a decline from last week; shorn at 6½c. for common, and 7½c.@8c., live weight. On Tuesday trade was dull, with a still further decline. Hogs selling quick, at rates of last week; prime at 9c.@9½c.; medium at 8¾c.@9c., alive; still at 8¾c.@9c.

The Adjournment of the Rebel Congress—The Financial Difficulties Unsolved.

Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the Richmond papers, the rebel Congress has adjourned, after a brief session, without a serious attempt to relieve the financial embarrassments of the Jeff. Davis Government. Secretary MEMMINGER has made a public statement that he has not a dollar in the treasury wherewith to pay the soldiers. Nor *are there any means of meeting the other* current expenditures. The enormous taxes which have been levied have been only partially paid; and these payments, having been made in the almost worthless currency, are of little avail. Certificates of indebtedness are not a practicable resort; based on nothing but an airy promise, they command no confidence. The sale of bonds, for the same reason, makes no progress, except as they are hawked at public auction. We publish in another column an official advertisement for the sale at auction of five millions of six per cent. bonds, of late issue, "secured by a pledge of import and future export duties," with other peculiar inducements. Among these inducements is the generous offer to take payment in "treasury notes of the old issues, of the denomination below one hundred dollars, rated at *two-thirds the amount promised on the face.*" It seems to be assumed that a Government which is willing to sell its promissory paper for other promises of its own, with the deduction of only a third, is a Government that ought to inspire a great deal of gratitude and confidence. *Yet Americans, whether* loyal or rebel, will cling to their old-fashioned notions that it is not business-like to trust men who don't pretend to honor their engagements in full measure. If MEMMINGER'S *five millions were actually sold* at public auction on the 26th of May, as advertised, they must have gone dog-cheap. It is not singular that directly afterward should come the announcement that the treasury is without a dollar.

The Richmond papers intimate that the Congress adjourned because the noise of GRANT'S cannon was not agreeable to their nerves. Doubtless this little fact had a certain influence. It would be natural for a pack of proscribed traitors, in such circumstances, to feel like putting distance between them and danger. But there was something besides GRANT'S cannon to frighten. The impulse must have been quite as strong to run away from the job of finding money for the Confederate Treasury. It was a task beyond mortal art; and when it was absolutely forced upon them, it is no wonder that they incontinently took to their heels—the usual resort of men when at their wits' end.

What could the Congress do? They could not meet the demands of the treasury by increasing taxation, inasmuch as taxation would yield nothing but an additional supply of worthless paper. They have already made the attempt to establish a new currency which should have some value, but it has failed. In the very nature of the case, it could not result otherwise. Paper money has no value but in the trust-worthy promise to redeem it. The new issue of Confederate money carried with it a virtual repudiation of the old issue; and thereby its very appearance was a public attestation that the Confederate Government did not redeem its promises. Instead of giving a better currency, as was intended, it still more weakened the credit of the concern. The new issue is as worthless as the old; and the bonds and certificates of indebtedness, and every other form of credit have in like manner come to nothing. Clearly there is no resource left. Specie is the only money which has an intrinsic worth, and of that there is none in the Confederacy. Credit is the only thing which can give an artificial worth to paper money, and all the credit the Confederacy has is gone beyond resuscitation. If the legislators at Richmond were high magicians, they might have succeeded in putting money into the treasury; but being simply plain traitors, they did very well in taking French leave of Mr. MEMMINGER.

The Confederate Government is really bankrupt. It cannot pay its old debts, nor can it get trusted for new. Yet it will not do to suppose that it cannot manage to live, for all that. It in fact needs very little solid cash. It has no difficulty in paying its armies with its worthless paper. It can feed its armies easily enough from the heavy taxes upon the farmers, payable in produce, and from the impressment system. It can arm, and equip, and clothe, and provide medicines for its armies by its cargoes of cotton which are constantly running the blockade. The calculation is that about five out of six of the ships thus dispatched reach their destination. At present prices the cotton brings enormous returns, half of which go to the persons or companies shipping, and the other half to the Government. It is a great discredit to our Navy Department that during the three years the blockade has existed swift vessels have not been built to render the blockade complete. But there is no sign that there will be any improvement in this respect. The department is so thoroughly wedded to its old notions that we may as well take it for granted that the Jeff. Davis Government will continue to the end to supply its armies with the material of war in this mode. There can be no doubt in regard to the efficiency of these various methods of supplying the various wants of the rebel armies. It is the universal testimony of those who have the means of knowing, that the rebel soldiers in all parts of the seat of war are well fed, well clothed, and well equipped—better, by much, in this year of 1864, than ever before. This is the vital point. The life of the Confederacy is in its military organization. So long as the necessities of that organization can be met otherwise, the wants of the rebel treasury, though they may subject the rebel Government to some trouble, can have no fatal effect. All calculations that the rebellion will perish for the want of money are unwarrantable. The rebellion will thrive as long as its armies remain strong; and its armies will remain strong until they are broken down by the superior strength of the armies opposed to them.

But it does not follow that we ourselves are alike financially independent. Though the Jeff. Davis *régime* can maintain the war without money or credit, the National Government cannot. No impressment of food can be made by it, and it has no cotton or *other export to exchange for clothing* and arms and ammunition. It must buy its supplies with cash down, or with paper, redeemable in the future, and commanding confidence. The cash it derives from its customs, but this is necessarily absorbed in meeting the interest payments on the paper. Our ability to maintain the war now practically depends entirely on our ability to maintain the national credit. The enemies of the Government understand this perfectly, and are incessantly working to impair that credit. Every loyal man is in duty bound to do his utmost to uphold it.

The New Mexican Monarch.

The 28th of May was signalized by the arrival of MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, in what may now be called his new Mexican dominions. The *denouement* of the invasion has been reached with notable speed. It is barely two years and nine months since the tripartite treaty of London was signed by France, England and Spain; and, looking back to that apparently harmless instrument, it is almost incredible that it should have turned out to be *the actual prelude to so grand a tragedy as* the overthrow of an independent Commonwealth of eight millions of people. Such is nevertheless the fact.

The tripartite treaty was the first practical *step in the invasion; and the retreat of* England and Spain at the very crisis of the joint expedition can barely be said to have relieved them either of the responsibility or deprived them of the questionable glory of the enterprise. It is true, France interpreted more truly than her allies the logic of the treaty of London. It is equally true that France made the chief sacrifice in thus accepting the logic of the agreement entered into. But without that agreement as a preliminary, neither the joint expedition, nor a single-handed assault by France herself, could have well been reckoned among the possibilities of our time. The formal conference of the three Powers over their mutual grievances, and the embodiment of these grievances in a joint protest, gave a certain legalizing character to the expedition against Mexico, as first projected, without which it would have been deemed more than hazardous to set the enterprise on foot at all. To the three Allied Powers, then, be ascribed the individual share of credit as is most justly their due. While France has had a special and extra share of the task assigned her, she claims, and will naturally be allowed, special and extra recompenses when the material fruits of the conquest come to be allocated. The moral acquisitions of the invasion, however, must be shared by all the high contracting parties alike.

MAXIMILIAN'S arrival, long delayed as it has been, appears to have been unexpected; for we are told that the favorite Frenchman of the new dynasty, Gen. ALMONTE, was absent from Vera Cruz at the auspicious moment, and had to be sent for by telegraph. Even the prefect and the civic deputation were caught napping, and had to be dispatched post haste to Loma Alta, a distance of forty-eight miles, in order to do their formal obeisance before the new monarch set foot on Mexican ground. Barring these minor mishaps, the arrangements for the reception seem to have been carried out with a fair share of success and no little enthusiasm. The Emperor addressed the Corporation in gracious terms, and in the purest Castilian tongue. The Empress looked charming, and expressed thanks to her subjects in a sweet, vibrating tongue, and in the genuine Mexican vernacular. The keys of the city were presented to the Emperor; and early on the morning after the landing of the royal transport in the bay, the Imperial train was hurried off to Soledad, en route for the capital of the empire.

We cannot, from the imperfect information before us, judge accurately of how much real enthusiasm entered into the welcome thus extended to the newly appointed Sovereign. Much of the service done on the occasion was doubtless perfunctory. Much of it was paid for in foreign coin. But when all this allowance is made, it is impossible, looking at the almost miraculous suddenness with which the conquest has been effected, and a monarchy claiming all but unlimited functions substituted for a free Republic, to avoid the conclusion that the mass of the people set but small store by their previous Government. It is more than the outside world will readily believe, that eight millions of free people, if thoroughly attached to their institutions and loyal to themselves, should have succumbed in less than thirty months to an invading army of fifty thousand Europeans—fighting against the thousand disadvantages of climate, of imperfect topographical knowledge, and total ignorance of the ways and means of Western guerrilla warfare. It is even difficult to refer a revolution so complete altogether to the internal distractions created by the reactionaries, in favor of the invaders. We must assume, indeed, that the Government under JUAREZ, from whatever cause, had no thorough hold upon the regard of even a strong majority in the country; that its concentrative and cohesive power was gone almost from the moment the tricolor was first raised on the walls of San Juan d'Ulloa.

It is true the conquest is not yet complete, but it is difficult to feel sanguine over the recuperative energy of a community which thus consigns its interests to the hands of a usurper with only a fitful and incoherent struggle against its miserable fate.

The Ratification Meeting.

A meeting assembles this evening at Cooper Institute, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON. The renomination of President LINCOLN was so much a matter of course and so universally anticipated, that there is no room and no occasion for that effervescent enthusiasm which greets the selection of a new name. But the public judgment thoroughly and heartily ratifies the action of the Baltimore Convention, and we doubt not a large audience will assemble to give formal expression to this sentiment. Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, an eloquent and able speaker, will be able to give a full and reliable report of the claims and merits of ANDREW JOHNSON, and Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, will probably also be present to speak on the general features of the opening canvass. Besides these, local speakers will also be in attendance.

THE SPANISH DIFFICULTIES WITH PERU.—The news which we publish this morning from the South, is chiefly of interest as showing not only the unabated vigor with which the Government of Peru is putting itself in an attitude to repel the threatened attack on its independence by Spain, but also the spirit of enthusiasm with which the sister Republics have taken up the cause of Peru. Troops are being raised and drilled all over the country. *Peruvian agents have been sent as* far as California to procure the *material* of war; an iron-clad is in process of construction at Callao, and at that place important defensive works are in course of *construction. The United States of Colombia* formally declare that they will make common cause with Peru. In Valparaiso the authorities have forbidden the exportation of provisions, coals, &c., for the Spanish fleet in the Pacific; and the Government had also put an embargo on a vessel with a large quantity of powder on board, supposed to be for Admiral PINZON'S fleet. Everywhere, indeed, the excitement and the enthusiasm on behalf of Peru was intense. Everything betokened an early retreat by the Spanish agents from their present dangerous and untenable ground.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—An interesting concert will be given at this establishment to-night, in aid of a very meritorious object. It is for the benefit of the widow of Lieut. FRANK S. BOURNOR—one of the brave fellows who met his death at the battle of the Wilderness. Lieut. BOURNOR was formerly connected with the Academy of Music, but became a volunteer in the cause of his adopted country. Mrs. BOURNOR, too, has done good service in the hospitals of the army, and was acting as nurse when the news of her husband's misfortune came to her. These circumstances are surely worthy of remembrance, and will contribute, we hope, to the attendance to-night. The programme itself is very good, and will be interpreted by Mme. de Lussan, Signorita Morensi, Signor Morelli, Mr. Heller, (piano,) Mr. Velhear and Mr. Gen. F. Bristow (conductor.)

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14.

In the Court of Appeals, the day calendar for Wednesday, June 15, is as follows: Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17.

The Erie Canal.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 14.

Lock No. 19, at Cohoes, on the Erie Canal, was put again on Saturday, and after some heavy delay was got into working order. Fears are now even entertained that it must be taken down and rebuilt; if so, the delay to navigation will be fifteen to twenty days.

The New Arctic Expedition.

NEW-LONDON, Ct., June 14.

The ship *Montecello*, of this place, which is to take out HAYES'S New Arctic expedition, will not be ready before the 20th inst.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14—10:30 P. M.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RESOLUTION.

By common consent, the constitutional amendment resolution will be brought to a vote to-morrow afternoon. The chances for its adoption appear nine; though some of its opponents, fearful of the record, may dodge by absenting themselves. Twenty or more speeches were delivered to-day pro and con.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had a heated discussion to-day on the Mexican question. No conclusion was arrived at. It will be taken up again at an early day.

TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance finished up the Tariff bill to-day, and it is now being printed. Many important changes were made. The duty on all spices is stricken out. This was done at the suggestion of dealers from various sections of the country.

TAX BILL.

The Tax Bill was finally completed to-day, and is now ready to be reported. Its consideration will be delayed till the 21st of the week. The committee concurred in about one-third of the Senate amendments, and as the rest were not concurred in it will, of course, go before the Committee of Conference.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

A ratification meeting will be held to-morrow evening in front of the Patent Office, by the Executive Committee of the National Union Leagues and friends of the Union, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and JOHNSON for President and Vice-President. The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. Wm. D. Kelly, Pennsylvania; Henry S. Lane, Indiana; Hon. J. W. Patterson, New Hampshire; Hon. C. B. Denio, California; Hon. Robert C. Schenck, Ohio; Hon. Jacob M. Howard, Michigan; Hon. A. W. Randall, Wisconsin; Rev. W. G. Brownlow, Tennessee. The following gentlemen have also been invited to be present, and many of them will probably accept the invitations: Hon. D. S. Dickinson, New-York; Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. John A. Andrew, Hon. John Brough, Hon. Columbus Delano, Hon. A. W. Bradford, Hon. Henry Winter Davis and others.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO VISIT THE PHILADELPHIA FAIR.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Mrs. LINCOLN, will visit Philadelphia on Thursday to attend the Sanitary Fair.

ADDITIONAL PAY FOR IRON-CLADS.

The question of granting additional pay to contractors for iron-clads and floating batteries is now before the House Naval Committee. Mr. HARRIS urged before the committee to-day in favor of granting their claims.

AN ARRIVAL FROM WHITE HOUSE.

The steamer *Admiral Dupont* arrived here to-day from White House, which place she left on the morning of the 13th. Guerrillas were becoming troublesome in the vicinity of White House.

REBEL PRISONERS.

Eight prisoners of war, captured near Locust Grove, Va., by a detachment of the Thirteenth Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Lieut. HAWKINS, arrived here to-day. Four of them belonged to the Fifty-third North Carolina, one to the Forty-fifth North Carolina, and three to the Fifth Louisiana.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.

The following are among the deaths of soldiers reported to-day: Jefferson Kinsley, Company G, Seventh New-York Artillery; Andrew Rogers, Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth New-York; Nelson A. Cox, Company B, Eighth New-York; Henry Gravelius, Company I, Thirty-ninth New-York; Woodley W. Bosley, Company F, One Hundred and Twelfth New-York; Wm. Dillon, Company A, Tenth New-York; Humphrey Jones, Company C, First New-York Dragoons; B. A. Bride, Company B, Eighty-eighth New-York; Jas. Rusk, Company K, Eighth New-York Heavy Artillery; Francis Long, Company C, Fourteenth New-York Artillery; Fredk. Stringer, Company A, First New-York Sharpshooters; Jas. Baldwin, Company I, Tenth Massachusetts; John K. Vennings, Company F, Thirty-seventh Massachusetts; Thos. Cooper, Company C, Nineteenth Massachusetts; Jos. Jones, Company F, Twelfth New-Jersey; Chas. B. Allen, Company D, First New-Jersey Artillery; Hiram Mattover, Company D, Second Connecticut Artillery; Columbus Milner, Company M, Sixth Ohio Cavalry; Thos. Mathews, Company D, Eighth Ohio Cavalry; Horace D. Davis, Company D, Fifth New-Hampshire.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff Bill was reported by the Senate Finance Committee to-day. The rate of taxation, when changed, is increased in most cases.

Reduction is made in scrap iron from $9 to $7 per ton; on scrap lead from 3 to 3½ cents per pound. Increase is made in duty on the following items: Woolen cloth changed from 35 to 40 per centum ad valorem; flannels from 18 to 24 per centum; several classes of cotton manufactures from 15 to 20 per centum; flax or linen yarns for carpets, from 25 to 30 per centum; manufactures of floral grass, from 25 to 30 per centum; spun silk, from 35 to 40 per centum; chins and porcelain ware, from 40 to 45 per centum; gutta-percha, from 25 to 40 per centum; meerschaum and other pipes, from 50 to 75 per centum; lime, 10 per centum advalorem, in addition to 25 cents per pound; wood-screws, from 6½ to 8 cents and from 9½ to 12 cents; manufactures of steel, from 35 to 40 per centum.

The first-class in wools is extended to such as are worth 12 instead of 13 cents per pound, and a fourth class is made with wool exceeding 32 cents per pound, at 12 cents per pound and 10 per cent. advalorem.

The following items are added: Saltpetre, 2½c. per pound; strychnine in salts, 1½c. per pound; playing cards, 25c. and 30c. for different styles; patterns of lastings, mohair, &c., for shoes and slippers, 10 per cent. ad valorem; whiting and Paris white, 1c. per pound; whiting ground in oil, 2c. per pound; cylinder and crown glass in classes from 2½ to 4½c. per square foot; opium for smoking, 100 per centum.

The change in the tax on cigars is as follows: Cigars of all kinds valued at $15 or less per thousand, 75 cents per pound, and 20 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $15 and not over $30 per thousand, $1 25 per pound, and 30 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $30 and not over $45 per thousand $2 per pound, and 40 per centum ad valorem; valued at over $45 per thousand $3 per pound, and 50 per centum ad valorem; provided that paper cigars or cigaretts, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties imposed on cigars.

A new section requires the owner or consignee, when he shall verify to the Collector his entry of goods, to make addition to the cost to raise the same to the market value, and if the Collector's appraisement exceeds by two per centum the declared value, a duty of 20 per centum will be charged.

Another section fixes the value of imported goods at the valuation at the last port of shipment.

THE CASE OF DR. YOKUM.

The President sent a message to the Senate to-day, accompanied by a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution from that body, in which it appears that one WILLIAM YOKUM, of Cairo, Ill., found guilty of kidnapping a negro man in the employ of the United States, and, for fifty dollars, delivering him to one GANT, of Kentucky, is now in the Penitentiary at Albany, serving out the sentence of hard labor. It seems that owing to an appeal from Representatives Green Clay Smith, Lucien Anderson and W. H. Randall and Ex-Representative S. L. Casey, the President induced Gen. HALLECK, on the 7th inst., to request the Governor of New-York to pardon YOKUM. The Governor declined to do so, and subsequently added, after making the above entry for pardon, "Upon representations made by the Secretary of War, I succeeded action in the case.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER DESTROYED.

The Navy Department has been informed that on the 28 inst. the United States steamer Wamsutta, stationed at Georgetown, S. C., steamed a mile-wheel steamer until she ran ashore, which proved to be the Rose, of London, with an assorted cargo. After further effort to get the Rose afloat, she was destroyed.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Brig.-Gen. JOHN BURNS, declared, to be Major-General in the volunteer force from the 1st of July, 1863, and Col. SIDNEY CROMER, of the Nineteenth Maine Volunteers, to be Brigadier-General in the volunteer force June 13, 1864.

TRANSFER OF HOSTAGES.

Eight prisoners, held as hostages for Union citizens, now in the hands of the rebels, will to-morrow be transported to Fort Delaware.

A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

It has been stated in distant papers that the Ohio hundred-day regiments which recently arrived here, becoming mutinous, refused to go to the front. This is incorrect. They went with as much willingness as any other soldiers during the war.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

LAND GRANT TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the bill to grant to California the four hundred acres of land connected with the Penitentiary of the State, and it was passed.

THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill from the House increasing the duties on imports and the Tariff Bill, with several amendments.

IDAHO.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) called up the House bill to amend the act to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Idaho. It authorizes a reapportionment of the Territory under a new enumeration to be made of the inhabitants, and fixes the election for the 3d of October. The bill was passed.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following House bill was, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, called up and passed, after striking out certain clauses:

The bill as amended provides that there be appropriated $250,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War in removing the public works connected with the harbors on Lakes Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, and Superior, so far as the same may in his judgement be necessary; that there also be appropriated $100,000 for repairing such of the public works on the seaboard as may in the judgement of the Secretary need such expenditure.

At 12:30 o'clock the special order came up, viz.: the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in California, involving the great Mirabeb grant.

The pending motion, indefinitely to postpone, was carried, and was time, after the consumption of much time in repeated debate, got rid of.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.:)

Resolved, That the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt by a European Power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any Republican Government on the Western Continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of their country, the efforts of any such Power to obtain new footholds for monarchical Governments, sustained by foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

Mr. CONNESS objected to its present consideration, and it was laid over.

THE TAX BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill imposing an additional duty on imports, (the Tax Bill,) which, as amended, was ordered to be printed, preparatory to action to-morrow.

THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Fortification Bill was called up by Mr. FESSENDEN, with the Senate's amendments thereto.

Mr. SUMNER moved to concur in the amendment appropriating money for certain improvements in Boston Harbor.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) opposed striking out of the bill the appropriation for Great Brewster's Island and for Deer and Lewell's Islands in Boston Harbor. The action of the sea was destroying those islands and endangering the harbor. It was of vital importance that the encroachments of the sea upon the harbor of Boston should be arrested, and the Senate should concur with the action of the House.

Mr. SUMNER also opposed the amendment at some length.

The amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

An amendment, appropriating $10,000 for the defences of California, was offered by Mr. CONNESS, who said the Government contemplated no aggression, but simply to provide for defence against aggression from any foreign Powers whatever. It was highly important that the State should be saved for the Union.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Union,) said the fortifications of the State were utterly insufficient.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

WISCONSIN FINALLY RELIEVED.

The joint resolution for the relief of the State of Wisconsin was called up, and after considerable debate passed.

THE GOLD BILL.

The Gold Bill, with the amendments of the House thereto, coming on on motion of Mr. SUMNER, taken up and read, and, as amended was ordered to be printed, so as to be examined and considered to-morrow.

THE SOLDIERS' PAY BILL.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the Senate adhered to its amendments to the bill equalizing the pay of United States soldiers, and agreed to a new Committee of Conference.

BUREAU OF FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the House bill to establish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, as reported by the Select Committee with amendments, was taken up, and after some debate, and some amendments to the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONTRACT WITH THE OVERLAND MAIL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 14.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on the Post-office and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution empowering the Postmaster-General, in his discretion, to extend the mail contract with the present contractors, commonly known as the Overland Mail Company, from the 1st of July, at existing rates.

Mr. ALLEN said that it was considered best for the interest of all parties, that the contract should be extended one year, as in the present state of the currency it was impossible to determine what the service may be worth. The Postmaster-General had advertised for bids, and the time expires to-morrow. Hence the importance of prompt action on the resolution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) desired to postpone consideration, in order that it might be ascertained what the bids are.

Mr. SHANNON, of California, (Union,) said that while the mail service from Salt Lake to California is well performed, the service this side is a notorious failure and outrage. There ought to be more efficiency and responsibility.

Mr. ALLEN replied that what the gentleman (SHANNON) had stated had nothing to do with the pending proposition which provides for an extension of the present mail contract for one year, because if the contract, after bidding, was awarded for four years, the contractor might obtain a much larger sum. The passage of the resolution would have saved hundreds of thousands if not millions of dollars to the Government.

The resolution was read twice, but on objection was made to the third reading because the bill had not been engrossed. It went to the Speaker's table.

THE GOLD BILL.

The House then reconsidered the vote by which recently the Senate Gold Bill was laid upon the table.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, moved to suspend the rules in order to allow him to move to refer the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report it back forthwith with the following amendment, to be added as a new section:

Provided, moreover, That during the operation of this act the laws of trade and gravitation be and the same are hereby suspended.

This was voted down amid much laughter.

Mr. HOOPER'S substitute for the first section of the bill was then agreed to.

The bill was then passed by the following vote: Yeas 76, nays 66.

It provides as follows:

That it shall be unlawful to make any contract for the purchase or sale and delivery of any gold coin or bullion, to be delivered on any day subsequent to the day of making such contract, or for the payment of any money thereof or securities therefor in advance of the delivery thereof or securities, or to make such contract upon any gold coin or bullion or to make such contract upon any other terms than the actual delivery of such gold coin or bullion and the payment in full of the agreed price thereof on the day on which such delivery is made, in United States notes or national currency at par; and every contract or sale made contrary to the provisions of this section shall be void, and no action shall be maintained in any court of law or equity for the recovery of any money or thing agreed to be delivered upon such contract, or for the payment or recovery of any money paid thereon, or in respect of any other fund or contingent in relation to or arising out of any such contract or agreement; and the delivery of any gold coin or bullion and other property contracted to be delivered, and the payment therefor, may be enforced by the parties to such contract, respectively, in such manner as the court may direct, by writ of mandamus or other proper process issued out of any court of competent jurisdiction; and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding double the amount or value of the property contracted for, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. WINDOM moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, and to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-H

Among them the actual delivery of such foreign exchange as may be required by the purchaser of such contract, and also the payment to the owner or legal holder thereof of the sum of gold specified in such contract or bill of exchange, in United States notes or national currency or to make the contract whenever for the sale and delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of bills, notes, or drafts payable in gold coin, not of the value of gold so specified to be in actual possession; and it shall [illegible] to make any loan of money or currency not calling for coin to be repaid in coin or bullion, or to make any loan of coin or bullion to be repaid in money or currency other than coin or bullion.

SEC. 3. It shall be further unlawful for any banker, broker or other person, to make any purchase or sale of any gold coin or bullion, or of any foreign exchange, or any contract for any such purchase or sale at any other than the ordinary place of business of either the buyer or purchaser, owned or hired and occupied by him individually, or by a partnership of which he is a member.

SEC. 4. All contracts made in violation of this act, shall be absolutely void.

SEC. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall violate any provision of this act, shall be held guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than ten thousand dollars, or be imprisoned for a period not less than three months nor longer than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall likewise be subject to a penalty of one thousand dollars for each offence.

SEC. 6. The penalty imposed by the fourth section of this act may be recovered in an action at law in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any court of competent jurisdiction, which action may be brought in the name of the United States by any person who will sue for said penalty, one-half to the use of the United States, and the other half for the person bringing such action, and the collection of a judgment in any such action shall be a bar to the imposition of any fine for the same offence in any prosecution instituted subsequent to the recovery of such judgment, but shall not be a bar to the infliction of punishment by imprisonment as provided by said fourth section.

SEC. 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House after the passage of the above bill went into Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses.

The bill makes appropriations for the survey of the coasts and the light-house establishment and other civil purposes. Some of the items being objected to by the majority of the members, a motion was made and carried by a large majority that the enacting clause be stricken out.

The bill was thus defeated. The House recommitted it to the Committee of Ways and Means.

EVENING SESSION.

On motion it was resolved that, until otherwise ordered, the House will daily take recess at 6:30 to 7:30 o'clock for business.

Mr. PERRY, of New-York, (Union,) stated that he was obliged to leave the House yesterday on account of ill-health, and his colleague (Mr. DEVELIN) kindly consented to pair with him. Mr. SEDGLE was now in attendance and he (PERRY) asked consent of the House that they should now both record their votes on the Bill for the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Laws. Consent was given.

Mr. PERRY voted for, and Mr. SEDGLE against, the Bill.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to abolish Slavery throughout the United States.

Mr. PERRY, of New-York, (Dem.,) denied the Constitution could be construed to enlarge its power so as to deal with matters beyond its reach.

Two-thirds of the States cannot take away the reserved rights of any State. If so, what was to prevent the absorption of territory. If one right or principle could be swept away, all could be destroyed under the same pretence. States might be annihilated and monarchy substituted. Leave each State to say what is best for its own people and institutions.

Mr. PENDLETON WOOD, of New-York, said that this was no time for a change in the organic law. We were in the midst of civil war. The din of the conflict and the groans of the dying and wounded are and evidences of the destruction around us. The entire people are involved directly or indirectly in the dreadful conflict. There was too much excitement in the public mind to admit of calm and candid investigation. If such a change could be made in the Constitution so as to sweep away the monster evil of such an amendment would produce a revulsion widespread and radical in its character, and add to the existing sectional hostility, and, if possible, make the conflict more intense. Among his reasons for opposing the resolution, he said it proposed to make social institutions subject to the Government, and this was in antagonism to the principles which underlie our republican system. It was unjust. It was a breach of good faith, and not reconcilable even with expediency. It struck at property, and involved the extermination of the whites of the Southern States and the forfeiture of their property and lands to be given to the black race, who may drive the former out of existence. Was this the issue of the times, or of the age, upon which the civilized world would pass with approval, and which would be left to the future as a warning to evade civil war, with all its terrible atrocities? Mr. WOOD argued that the Constitution was a compact and a covenant, and that the control of the domestic institutions of the States was never delegated to the general Government, and could not be delegated according by the consent of all the States. In the course of his remarks he spoke of the War Democrats as political jackals, who had jumped into place. He could read many evidences to show that they had been the most intense against coercion. Certainly they are now erased from the memorials of the Democratic party, and lost to the respect of those who hold to its time-honored principles. The bloody and brutal policy of the party in power had well nigh destroyed all hope of the Union; but much might still be done, by recalling the ancient spirit of concession and mutual forbearance, with a view of restoring the Union as it was.

Mr. SHAFTER, of California, (Union,) said that it was most cautiously provided that the National Legislature can make no such amendment. It may be proposed by Congress, but it must be ratified by the State Legislatures or by conventions of the people. Nothing could more clearly recognize State sovereignty. He would see whether the gentlemen who have spoken against the proposition dare to submit the amendment to their several States. Slavery struck at the roots of our institutions and was a terrible evil. What rights had the Institution, with two or three hundred thousand men in rebellion, which this Government was bound to respect? He laid down as a self-evident truth, that no government is responsible in form or substance which tolerates the institution of Slavery. Such republicanism was born of hell. He refuted the assertion, which he characterized as a falsehood, that we were making war upon the South. On the contrary, he showed from President BUCHANAN'S Message, in January, 1861, that the Secessionists first began hostilities by seizures of fortifications and other public property. He justified President LINCOLN'S Emancipation Proclamation as a proper blow against Slavery, which has come so near proving the death of the Republic.

Mr. KALBFLEISCH, of New-York, (Dem.,) spoke of the amendment as a radical change in the Constitution. Revering that instrument as he did, he should receive the mere suggestion of its amendment with grave doubts and misgivings. Before he could assent to the proposition, he must be convinced that it is indispensable to the well-being of the country. He must be satisfied that it would restore peace and harmony to the Union, and that the present is the most auspicious time for its inauguration. This was a part of the scheme of fanaticism with a view of obtaining a new lease of power. He controverted the charges against the Democrats that they were in sympathy with secession. The cries of Copperheads, Secessionists, and such lying epithets, from the supporters of the Administration, had, in his candid opinion, done much to prolong a war which ought long ago have been ended, in conjunction with other acts, in the extreme disgraceful.

The House, at five o'clock, took a recess till half-past seven, for speech making.

EVENING SESSION.

A dozen members only were present.

Mr. SHANNON, of California, (Union,) argued that Slavery alone is responsible for the war. This curse could not be perpetrated consistently with freedom, and it becomes their duty to see it shall not longer exist as an element of disintegration and disruption. Slavery and terrorism are identical, and being antagonistic to our Constitution, he would, for this, if for no other reason, vote for an amendment for abolish Slavery throughout the United States. He regarded Slavery as the basis of all villainies. It was brutality villified, dishonestly corrupted. The day of concession to the slave power has passed. Dissolution of the Union and recognition of the Southern Confederacy or the immediate abolition of Slavery, is the issue, and the people must face the music. There can be no reunion with Slavery.

Mr. CORNELIUS, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said the proposition was intended to set loose four millions of ignorant and debased negroes to swarm the country with pestilential effect, thus following out wild and fanatical teachings. The question was whether Congress have the right to take from the people of the South their property. The passage of such an amendment would only produce discord at the North, and strengthen and add virulence to the rebellion. They have no right to amend the Constitution for the destruction of the rights of the people to hold property. While he strongly condemned those guilty of treason in the South, he said he must in truth announce the party which furnished them with an excuse for rebellion, for the Abolitionists were the best friends of the Secessionists. It was fanaticism and sectionalism which had produced the present unhappy condition of affairs.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Union,) said it seemed to him the progress of the human race demands this amendment to the Constitution be made. The prosperity of the seventy calls for it, and those who avoid this duty are guilty of treason to human liberty and human rights. The Bible is the text-book of true democracy, and teaches us that governments should be for the happiness of the many, and not for an exclusive few. He earnestly advocated an amendment to the Constitution so as to sweep away the monster Slavery forever, and thus rid ourselves of a horrible and constant source of trouble. The rebels have no rights under the Constitution and laws, which they have cast at defiance and refuse to obey.

Mr. ROGERS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) defended the Democratic party, speaking of its patriotism, and saying it had a clear record and unsullied history, which will live so long as constitutional government shall endure. He was in favor of a national convention to settle and adjust by equal concession the question at issue, and of consolidating the armies North and South to reaffirm and vindicate the Monroe doctrine, if the politicians had been out of the way the people would have settled any difficulty long ago. Here long, he asked were the bills and edicts of Washington and Richmond to continue potential in the mortal face of human life at the behest of these Governments, each of which was engaged in destroying the liberties of the people? He expressed hope that the Union-loving conservatives more everywhere would unite in the Presidential election in order to transmit to posterity the legacy of a free Government.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Dem.,) said the pending bill having passed the Senate, it awaited the action of the House to become a law. A measure to change the organic law should receive a full, calm and dispassionate consideration. But this was not the Congress amending the Constitution in any particular. There was never a party so profuse in its promises and so unfortunate in their fulfillment as the party in power. After a vast expenditure of men and money, the passage of the Confiscation Bill, and the issuance of Emancipation Proclamations, there was not even a reasonable success. He alluded to the Crittenden Compromise as a measure of peace which the Republicans opposed, but they would now vote for the pending proposition as a means of war. It was designed by a party platform to change the Constitution in a way never contemplated by its framers. Not only the manner but the time of bringing forward this amendment ought to make gentlemen consider and hesitate before they cast a fierce and exciting element into the Presidential election. The Constitution was a question in the hearts and judgments of the people, and was the only thing which prevented anarchy and disintegration everywhere, and around it the elements of peace could rally. Hence he wanted no violent hands to be laid upon it.

At 11 o'clock the House adjourned.

THE DESIGN FOR THE GETTYSBURGH MONUMENT DECIDED.—We understand that the committee to decide upon the design for the so-called "National" Monument at Gettysburgh have awarded the preference to the plan submitted by JAMES G. BATTERSON, Esq., of this city. Mr. BATTERSON had a large number of designs from New-York and other cities, and the award of the committee is regarded as creditable to the taste and skill of the artist.

The monument is to be of white granite, resting on a pedestal of the same material. From the pedestal will spring four buttresses, which will support an equal number of statues. These statues will represent, respectively, War, History, Peace and Plenty. The crowning statue of the whole monument is to be a colossal bronze figure of the Genius of Liberty, which will be 15 feet high. Of the entire monument the height will be 50 feet.

The monument itself is to cost $10,000, but headstones and other things connected with the lots will bring the entire bill up to something like $15,000.—*Hartford Times, June 13.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—We would call the special attention of clergymen and teachers to *Brown's Bronchial Troches*. It is well known to our readers that we do not admit medicines to our columns. We advertise the Troches, because, after a trial of them, we are satisfied that they are the best thing of the kind extant.—*Chicago School Journal.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A most beautiful, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON, NEW-YORK. OF COURSE.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Summer-Clad Gentlemen
Who desire to give the finishing grace to their well-dressed toilet, are invited to take a survey of the assortment of LIGHT, ELEGANT AND LUXURIOUS STRAW HATS,
(which has just been enlarged by fresh importations from Europe and several new American styles,)
AT GENIN'S, NO. 513 BROADWAY.
As a family hat-store this establishment has no equal in the United States. All the fancy fashions for the
JUVENILE WORLD
are embraced in its diversified stock.
GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

We Would Call Attention to the Large Sale of real estate in New-York and Brooklyn on June 16th, 20th and 23d sts., New-York, and Hamilton, Peekskill, Third, Clinton and Washington avs., 10th, Middle, Atlantic, Union, Dover, Smith, Atwater and 11th sts., Brooklyn, to be sold at auction by C. H. LUDLAM & CO., on WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. Also, No. 80 President-st. Book maps at No. 3 Pine-st.

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WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.
WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS,
is Light, Clean and Easy; no pressure on the Back or Chord; entirely different in principle and action from all others. Cures warranted. Supporters and Braces unrivaled. Send a circular for self-measurement.
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Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Arm and Leg (Palmer's Patent,) supplied soldiers by the inventor, Broadway, corner Astor-place, New-York, and No. 1,009 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. By order of the SURGEON-GENERAL.
B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon-Artist.

Sewing-machines to Rent.
And for Sale on Easy Terms.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 505 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Hills's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown, natural, instantaneous, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Inimitable Hair-cutting. No. 1 Barclay-st.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.—Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Dyspepsia Tablets, for Indigestion, Heartburn, &c. PREPARED ONLY BY C. G. WELLING, NO. 571 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR. PRICE 50c. A BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Ladies' Light-Colored Gaiters.
AT ONE DOLLAR A PAIR.
S. CANTRELL, No. 613 Broadway, bet. 11th and 12th sts.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines at No. 625 Broadway.

Ivory Brooches, Ear-Rings, Combs, Hair-Pins, Sleeve-Buttons, &c., at WELLINGS, No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 326 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Tyrrell, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Trusses Office only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Elec. supporters, bandages, shit elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BROWN—SAMUELS.—On Monday, June 6, at the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Nowell, EDWIN M. BROWN and EMMA P. SAMUELS, daughter of the late Abner P. Samuels.

BUTLER—ARNOLD.—At the residence of her father, in Milwaukee, on Thursday, May 26, by Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Col. BYRD BUTLER, A. A. G. U. S. of Gen. Pope's staff, only daughter of J. C. Arnold, Esq., of the city, and grand-daughter of the late William Wilson, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

CRITES—CRANCERY.—On Monday, June 13, at Ascension Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, GEORGE CRITES and HELEN, daughter of the late HENRY CRANCERY.

FULLERTON—BARRE.—On Tuesday, June 14, by Rev. J. Kessler, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, DAVID C. FULLERTON and SARAH E., only daughter of Charles Barre, Esq., all of the City. No cards.

LEGRAND—COLLINS.—At Rockport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 8, WILLIAM F. LEGRAND, of New-York, and LILLIE C., daughter of Charles Collins, Esq., of the former place.

ROBERTSON—BARTON.—At St. Stephen's Church, on Tuesday, June 14, STEPHEN V. ROBERTSON and MARY A., daughter of Redman Barton, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

BARNEY.—In this City, suddenly, on Tuesday, June 14, CHARLES H., youngest son of Hiram Barney, in the 14th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 36 Union-square.

BARSTOW.—Suddenly, on Monday, June 13, ABRAM BARSTOW, Sr.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, H. Everson, Jr., and M. E. Chambers, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 30 Jones-st., near Bleecker, on Wednesday, June 15, at 3 P. M.

BLEECKER.—On Monday morning, June 13, MARY LOUISA, BLEECKER, daughter of the late James W. Bleecker, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her brother-in-law, Samuel B. Dennison and Robert G. Rathbone, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

BRADLEY.—ROSANNA BRADLEY, of this City, in the 88d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, James Brearley, in Westport, Conn., on Wednesday afternoon, at Six o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot at 11th A. M., returning at 6:15 P. M.

CLARVOE.—On Saturday, June 11, at Tarrytown, N. Y., after a short illness, SARAH E., wife of Rev. Geo. H. S. Clarvoe, and daughter of O. Holmes, Esq., of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Tarrytown Station of the Hudson River Railroad, on the arrival of the 9:15 train from Jersey City; return train from Jersey City at 3:30 P. M.

CROWELL.—On Monday, June 13, LUCY, daughter of Theodore and Abby S. Crowell, aged 3 years, 4 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 166 Waverley-place, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

DAY.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 14, WILLIAM DAY, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Olive Branch Lodge, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Pilgrims.

DEVLIN.—At Dobbs Ferry, on Monday, June 6, JAMES DEVLIN, 17th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., son of the late George A. and Charity Steele, in the 20th year of his age.

WALKER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 13, ALICE GUNDERILE, infant daughter of Robert J. and M. Louise Walker.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, June 15, from the residence of her parents, 14 Hamilton-st., Second door south of Myrtle-av.

WARNER.—On Sunday, June 12, SAMUEL B. WARNER, eldest son of the late Samuel B. Warner, aged 44 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his brother, George W. Warner, and the members of Varick Lodge No. 21, N. J., F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Mr. Wheaser's, on Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 14, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Particulars of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

HAMILTON.—On Saturday evening, June 11, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Sarah Gillen, Hunter-st., Brooklyn, Rose ELLEN HAMILTON, aged 56 years.

Her remains were interred in the New-York Bay Cemetery on Monday, June 13.

HALL.—On the steamer *Northern Light*, on the way from Aspinwall to New-York, on Wednesday, June 8, lat. 13 46 N., lon. 91 46 W., JOSHUA HALL, of Dennis, Mass., aged 57 years.

HOWARD.—In Harrison, Westchester Co., on Friday, June 3, Major WILSON HOWARD, 52d N. Y. Vols., Sixth Corps, wounded by a shell, and died at the field of battle.

Funeral on Christ's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., on Wednesday, June 15, at 11 o'clock A. M. His friends, those of his father, Charles E. Hubbell, and his father-in-law, D. D. Hemmingway, are invited to attend. Cars leave 27th-st., at 7 and 9 A. M., and Bridgeport at 2:40 and 5:20 P. M.

ISAACS.—In San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, May 13, WILLIE, only son of William B. and Phebe P. Isaacs, late of this City, aged 1 year and 3 months.

LOCKWOOD.—Monday, June 13, WM. B. LOCKWOOD, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 467 West 22d-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Mamaroneck, N. Y., for interment, by the 10 o'clock train.

MARCHAND.—Killed in the battle of the 1st inst., at Cold Harbor, Va., Capt. HENRY A. MARCHAND, 123d Regiment Pennsylvania Vols., only son of E. D. Marchand, Esq., of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of his age.

Funeral service at Greenwood Cemetery at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) June 15. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

OLCOTT.—On Tuesday, June 14, of consumption, FARNUM OLCOTT, aged 37 years.

His friends, and those of his brothers, John J., James and Hugh F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 605 7th-av., on Thursday, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

READ.—In this City, on Sunday, June 12, Mrs. ARSINA A., wife of Rev. H. W. Read, aged 42 years.

Her funeral will take place at the house of her mother, at Meridian, Cayuga County, on to-morrow, 16th, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ROSMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 12, ANNIE BURGE, eldest daughter of Thomas H. and Mary A. Rosman, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Church of the Pilgrims.

STEELE.—At Dobbs Ferry, on Monday, June 6, JAMES STEELE, 17th Regiment N. Y. S. Vols., son of the late George A. and Charity Steele, in the 20th year of his age.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 273.—June 14, 1864.
27, 42, 57, 54, 27, 77, 65, 53, 9, 67, 45, 33, 63.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 269.—June 14, 1864.
22, 81, 61, 56, 13, 57, 43, 14, 68, 2, 40, 32.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.
EXTRA CLASS 269.—June 14, 1864.
6, 17, 54, 7, 67, 26, 8, 18, 24, 48, 25, 39, 64.
CLASS 264.—June 14, 1864.
15, 6, 12, 10, 19, 24, 72, 53, 46, 63, 49, 27.
E. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.
Covington, Ky.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—HIGHEST premium paid for prizes—information given. Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver wanted.
ALECK & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 24 and 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SIXTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.
RATIFICATION MEETING
OF THE
CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN CAMPAIGN CLUB
of the City of New-York,
at
COOPER INSTITUTE,
on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, AT 8 P. M.
THE HON. HENRY J. RAYMOND
will report from the
NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION.
Addresses will be delivered by
THE HON. HORACE MAYNARD,
of Tennessee,
EX-GOVERNOR WRIGHT,
of Indiana, late Minister to Berlin,
and HON. F. W. SUMNER, of Texas.
His Excellency,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
has written the President of the Club favorably to a request made him to be present.
Other names will be announced as responses are received.
Many of the most distinguished orators of the country have been invited.
Seats reserved for Ladies.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman of Executive Committee.
ALLAN CORPER,
M. C. CARTER.

CLOTHING.
SUMMER GOODS AT OLD PRICES.
DEVLIN & CO.,
have a moderate Stock of SUMMER CLOTHING, manufactured previously to the last season, which will be sold at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
at prices based upon GOLD at PAR, a fine opportunity for Country Dealers.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, corner WARREN-ST.

OAK ORCHARD SPRING WATER.—THE GREAT REMEDY of Nature for DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHŒA and Affection of the Kidneys and Bladder; also for General Debility. Pamphlets furnished containing Reports from United States Hospitals and other testimonials of the highest medical authority, attesting the rare medicinal virtues of this water. Ample accommodations for invalids in the vicinity of the Springs.
Sold by the bottle or case. GEO. W. GLAZE, General Agent, No. 674 Broadway, Metropolitan Hotel Building.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.
A mass meeting of the various Early Closing Associations of this City will be held at Union-square, on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, at 8 o'clock. The public, and more especially members of all Trades organizations, who are in favor of abridging the hours of labor, are cordially invited to attend.
Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Horace Greeley,
Rev. Judge Daly, Hon. George Opdyke,
Gen. Hiram Walbridge, Chas. S. Spencer, Esq.,
Simeon Stevn, Esq.,
and several other popular speakers will address the meeting. The procession will form at Chatham square at 6 o'clock, and thence proceed through Bowery to Union-square, accompanied by the celebrated Seventh Regiment Band. There will be a grand display of fireworks, transparencies, Chinese lanterns, &c.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT
IN BEHALF OF WHITE REFUGEES,
City Assembly Rooms, 12th, 14th and 15th inst.
Tickets, including strawberries and ice cream, 50 cents.
Music by Dodworth's Band.

A GREAT STRAWBERRY SHOW.—THE Fifth Annual Strawberry Exhibition, at the "Agriculturist" Rooms, No. 41 Park-row, will be held TO-DAY (Wednesday) and THURSDAY, 15th and 16th inst. Open FREE to the public after 2 P. M. of the first day.

"HER MAJESTY" CHAMPAGNE.—THE Royal Wine of England. 1,000 cases for sale at $20 per case, of quarts.
WM. HENRY WARD,
No. 21 Exchange-place, sign of the Golden Eagle.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN
$500,000,000.
THIS LOAN IS AUTHORIZED by Act of Congress of March 3, 1864, which provides for its REDEMPTION IN COIN, at any period not less than ten or twenty years from its date, at the pleasure of the Government.
UNTIL ITS REDEMPTION, five per cent. interest is to be paid semi-annually, IN COIN.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LOAN are received by the National Banks in United States notes, or in such currency or other funds as are taken by them on deposit at par.
EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR LOCAL TAXATION while from one to three per cent. per annum is the value of
AS A MEANS OF the five per cents. quoted upon the bonds of all national Governments are always on the increase, and currency now funded in the National Loan will be worth its face in gold, besides paying a regular and liberal per centage to the holder.
THE AUTHORIZED AMOUNT of this loan is five Hundred Million Dollars. The amount of subscriptions reported to the Treasury at Washington has been
$70,000,000.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the
First National Bank of New-York, No. 4 Wall-st.
Second National Bank of New-York, 124-st. and Broadway.
Third National Bank of New-York, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Fourth National Bank of New-York, 37 and 39 Pine-st.
Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 235 34-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 262 Broadway.
Tenth National Bank of New-York, No. 240 Broadway
Central National Bank of New-York, No. 71 Duane-st.
National Exchange Bank of New-York, No. 184 Greenwich-st.
AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS
which are depositaries of public money, and all
RESPECTABLE BANKERS AND BANKERS throughout the country, (acting as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

THE REMEDY OF THE AGE.
THE CELEBRATED
TROPICAL BALSAM,
PREPARED BY CARRENO BROTHERS & CO.,
Known as INFALLIBLE for the speedy cure of PHTHISIS, CROUP, and all other affections of the CHEST AND THROAT. Affections resulting from FALLS, BLOWS, or BRUISES, HEMORRHAGES, WOUNDS, CONTUSIONS, ULCERS, PILES, FELONS, BURNS, CHAPPED LIPS, HANDS, &c., HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, and all other NEURALGIC, RHEUMATIC, and SPASMODIC PAINS.
Valuable letters, certifying to the wonderful cures effected by this precious medicine, are published in the TRIBUNE, the INDEPENDENT, and the COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS.
Full directions for use are around each bottle, and circulars containing said directions and a large number of testimonial letters, can be had at the General Depot, and will be sent to private residences on request.
(Copy.)
Office of the Laboratory of Dr. J. G. Pohle, late of Jas. R. Chilton & Co., No. 60 Prince-st., corner of Mercer.
James R. Chilton, M. D., Julius G. Pohle, M. D., Analytical and Consulting Chemists:
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.
I have made a chemical analysis of the Tropical Balsam prepared by Messrs. Carreno Bros. & Co., and found, after a thorough examination of it, that it is composed exclusively of vegetable substances—principally of gums and resins—possessing decided medicinal properties. It contains nothing that can prove deleterious to health when taken internally or applied externally; its astringent and healing properties being well calculated to stop hemorrhages and heal wounds, ulcers, &c.
(Signed) JULIUS G. POHLE, M.D.,
Successor to Dr. Jas. R. Chilton & Co.,
Analytical Chemist.
Heads of families are advised to keep always this Balsam by them, in order to use it in time in cases of WOUNDS, HEMORRHAGES, BURNS, BRUISES, &c., thus obtaining an immediate cure, and saving time, sufferings, and money; also, those who are devoted to such occupations as expose them to danger, or require the use of instruments wherewith they may be injured in any way.
Price of bottles, 37 cents, and $1.
General Depot at WM. R. SIBELL'S, No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Retailed at the drug-stores in New-York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

A PROCLAMATION.
And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land.
And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State, "Be thou my armor-bearer."
And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled numerous hosts of valiant warriors from the North East, even from the Kennebec; from across the great River Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains—from every State called he some. And being of the kind whose hair curled not a little, they said:
"Those who have risen against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run"—but they didn't.
And it came to pass these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of Manassas.
And Simon's men, though valiant and brave, were soundly and stoutly thrashed, even as much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean on Abraham's bosom.
And many were slain, but more were wounded.
Then there was great commotion throughout the land. And Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded.
And, lo! there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of exceeding modesty.
And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful cures which were wrought by Drake, Abraham said: "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and I will give a name."
And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like "red eye, by Sangamon County; that it was b

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
No. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 10 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED 6s of 1881.

MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

U. S. FIVE PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.

We keep on hand, for immediate delivery, an assortment of Bonds of this new Loan.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

ROBINSON & OGDEN,
[Late with Fisk & Hatch,]
COMMISSION BROKERS,
No. 4 Broad-street,
Two Doors from Wall.

Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Quartermasters' Checks and Government Vouchers bought, sold, and negotiated.

Subscriptions received for the New National 10-40 loan.

Particular attention given to the collection of U. S. pay, prize money, Certificates of Indebtedness, and the conversion of 7 3-10 Treasury Notes into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, with prompt returns. L. G. OGDEN, Jr.
ARTHUR ROBINSON, } Managers.

New York:	Boston:
Fisk & Hatch, Bankers.	Geo. O. Walley, President of the Commonwealth.
Philadelphia:	Brewster, Sweet & Co.
Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers.	Bankers.
E. W. Clark & Co., Bankers.	

Washington:
Hon. L. E. Chittenden, Register of the Treasury.
Hon. Jay Cooke, Banker.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The Subscribers now offer for sale the remainder of the issue of "Seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, appropriated to the construction of their road from Chicago to La Salle.

The rails have all been purchased for the completion of the line from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, and are now going forward to Chicago. The work is rapidly progressing, and the Company expect to open the road for traffic early the ensuing Fall, forming a new and very direct trunk line from Chicago to the Eastern States.

The whole of the iron contracting has been completed, and is now on deposit with the Bankers of the Company. Apply to

SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD,
No. 11 Nassau-st.
M. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 27 William-st.

New-York, May 21, 1864.

THE
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEAR WALL-ST.

This bank will receive subscriptions for the
TEN-FORTY LOAN,
at the usual interest payable on COUPONS.

The usual commission of one-eighth of one per cent. allowed to banks, bankers and brokers. Special attention given to the conversion of 7-30s into Government six per cent. bonds. Bills on all National Banks received on favorable terms and interest allowed upon the usual rate of discount.

C. V. CULVER, President.
WYMAN JONES, Vice-President.
C. H. JORDAN, Cashier.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
AND
U. S. LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-STREET,

receive subscriptions to the NEW U. S. 10-40 LOAN, paying the usual commission to BANKERS and DEALERS.

Also,
BUY and SELL all classes of U. S. SECURITIES at market rates.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, COUPONS of the 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, converted into Six per cent. BONDS of 1881, on favorable terms.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

E. J. KESSLER, Banker,
No. 252 BROADWAY, New-York.
No Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS.

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.

C. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold on commission.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and Individuals.

Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depositary and financial agent of the United States.

Nos. 11 and 13 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury.

Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7 3-10 into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
S. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, that a call for a further payment of Ten Per Cent. upon the amount of their subscription has been made this day, payable at the office of the Company, No. 15 William-st., New-York, on or before the 25th of June next.

NEW-YORK, May 10, 1864.
By order of the Executive Committee.
JOHN A. DIX, President.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

U. S. 10-40 FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.
CHARNLEY & HATCH, BANKERS,
No. 36 Wall-st.,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS

for the above popular loan are prepared to receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms, to furnish the Bonds and Certificates in the shortest possible time.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES of the various descriptions, BOUGHT and SOLD.

STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, BOUGHT and SOLD on COMMISSION.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
TENTH NATIONAL BANK,
No. 240 Broadway,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, an assortment of these Bonds. One-eighth of one per cent allowed to banks. This Bank receives all National Bank money on deposit and checks on City banks in payment for Government Bonds.

D. L. ROSA, President.
J. H. Jones, Cashier.

TELEGRAPH AND EXPRESS STOCKS
bought and sold by
W. C. RUGGLES,
Wells, Fargo & Co.' Express Stock; 10 Wall-st., N. Y.
Harper's Ferry Bridge Stock; for sale.
United States Telegraph Stock;
American Express' wanted.

TEN-FORTY GOVERNMENT BONDS.
Subscriptions received by
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
and
Bondholders heard for immediate delivery.
HENRY T. HURLBUT,
Banker.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

MINING STOCKS.

or sell or all other kinds of securities, bought and sold at all the Stock Boards in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or otherwise, on commission, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 8 William-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 26, 1864.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the Eighth National Bank, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved Feb. 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act, required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking:

Now, therefore I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Eighth National Bank of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the said Act.

Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency. In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this sixteenth day of April, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st.,
New-York, June 2, 1864.

HOLDERS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD STOCK of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company are hereby notified that, by the terms of consolidation of said company with the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, their stock is to be exchanged for stock of the latter Company, and North-western Railway stock as follows: One share of the Chicago and Northwestern preferred stock and one share of the Chicago and North-western common, with three dollars in cash, for each share of the Galena and Chicago Union.

Exchange may be made, and the money received at once, at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

H. H. BOODY, Agent.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1864.

To insure the greatest possible vigor in the operations of the armies now moving against the insurgents under brave and skilful Generals, upon a vast variety of operations, expenditures have been increased beyond receipts from revenue and ordinary subscriptions to the National Loans.

Sealed offers will therefore be received at this Department, under the act of March 3, 1863, until noon of WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1864, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of seventy-five millions of dollars, bearing an annual interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of July and January each year, and redeemable after the 30th of June, 1881.

Each offer must be for fifty or one hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars in bonds, or for fifty, when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, excluding premium, of the whole amount subscribed must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscription if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, or St. Louis; or with the Designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo; or with any National Banking Association organized to receive deposits which may transfer to and meet the business without charge. Duplicate certificates of deposits will be issued to depositors by the officer or association receiving them; the originals of which must be forwarded with the offers to the department. All deposits should be made in time for advice of offers with certificates to reach Washington not later than the morning of June 16. No offer not accompanied by the proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will also be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Wednesday, the 15th of June, by the secretary or one of the assistant secretaries, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective officers; and in case of acceptance, bonds of the descriptions and denominations desired will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department, on final payment of installments. The original deposit of two per cent. will be redeemed in the last installment paid by successful officers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer or other officer or association authorized to act under this notice on advice of acceptance of offer, as follows: One-third on or before the 30th; one-third on or before the 30th of July, and the remainder on or before the 30th of August, with the interest on the whole premium and original two per cent. deposit, on or before the 30th of June. Interest to the 1st of July on the several deposits will be paid in coin on the 30th of June, and interest on bonds will begin July 1; but

Offers under this circular should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous is reserved to the Government.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 63 Wall-st.,
issue circular Letters of Credit for travelers on all parts of Europe, &c.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Persons owning University Bonds of the State of Minnesota will please call upon the subscriber, who is prepared to pay cash for same.

R. B. GRAVES,
JUNE 9, 1864. No. 189 Chambers-st.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.—EASTERN DIVISION, formerly called the LEAVENWORTH, PAWNEE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—And all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the stockholders of the above named company, held at Leavenworth on the 6th and 7th days of April inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, By the contract of four parts between this company, John C. Fremont, Sam. Sloat & Co. and Edward Learned, approved by this meeting, large and valuable concessions of his interests as a stockholder have been made by said Fremont to promote the speedy construction of the road; and whereas, it is probable that similar concessions may be agreed to by other stockholders; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Learned, as the financial agent of the company, be authorized and empowered to negotiate with any parties, who are the holders or are interested in the stock of the company, for the transfer and delivery to him, as financial agent of such, and as much of said stock as such parties may be willing so to subscribe—to be by him used, disposed of or distributed, in like manner and for the same purposes, as is in said agreement provided, with reference to the shares agreed to be transferred to him by said Fremont, and in consideration therefor, the said financial agent is authorized and empowered to mark and indorse upon the certificates of shares which may be retained by such shareholders, severally, as to which they may be entitled upon making any such transfers, that such retained or so entitled shares are full paid and not subject to assessment; provided that such marking or indorsement shall not be made as aforesaid in any case so as to apply or be of effect, as to more shares in this class than shall be equal to one-fourth of the number of shares so transferred to the said financial agent in pursuance hereof by such shareholders respectively, and thereafter all such marked or indorsed certificates shall be deemed full paid for the number of shares embraced in such indorsements respectively, and the stockholders making the concessions and transfers hereinbefore provided for shall forever after be held by the company free from any payments or liabilities for, or on account of, or in any manner growing out of which they shall so severally transfer to said financial agent.

Resolved, further, in case it shall occur that from any cause any of the shares which may be transferred to the financial agent as aforesaid, or in pursuance of the aforesaid terms, shall at any time be found to belong wholly or in part to any other person or persons, than the person or party who shall have so transferred the same, the said financial agent shall be and hereby is authorized, to transfer to such person or party, as shall so be found to be the rightful owner thereof, the shares so erroneously transferred to him.

Resolved, That the bonds, certificates, obligations, or other memoranda issued in the name or on behalf of the company, which are claimed to entitle such holder to full paid or unassessable shares of the capital stock, be notified by the directors, by public advertisement, or in such other manner as the directors may determine, to present the same, together with any evidences of their right to require such shares to be made full paid or unassessable as aforesaid, to the Executive Committee of the company, in the City of New-York, within sixty days next following the issuing of such notice respectively; in order that all such certificates, obligations, or memoranda may be adjudicated, and proper formal certificates be issued in lieu thereof, in so far as such holders shall be deemed to be entitled thereto, by said Executive Committee. In case any holder shall refuse or omit to present such certificates, obligations, or memoranda, as aforesaid, and for the purposes and within the time aforesaid, or in case any of the evidences furnished as aforesaid shall be deemed by the Executive Committee to be insufficient to entitle the holder to such full paid shares, the officers of the company shall thereafter refuse to recognize or admit any liability of the company to make or issue full paid shares, on account of any such particular certificates, obligations or memoranda; *or to treat the same in any manner as full paid shares*, except upon the claims of those who have thereto or therein established, to the satisfaction of law, or upon competent legal evidence that such claims are obligations on the company, in the event of any irregularity or defective equity in the claim of any holder of any such certificate, obligation or memorandum, the Executive Committee are hereby authorized to adjust the claims of any such holder, in such manner as said committee shall deem equitable, and to cause to be issued in settlement thereof such number of full paid shares as said committee shall so deem to be just and equitable.

Pursuant to the foregoing resolutions, and to directions of the Executive Committee, all persons interested are requested to transmit to the undersigned, at his office, No. 49 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, such certificates, propositions and papers as will render the proposed benefits available to them respectively, and secure to the company the benefits intended in the resolutions: viz. sixty days from the date hereof.

EDWARD LEARNED,
Financial Agent U. P. R. Co., E. D.
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1864.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, formerly called the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, and all others whom it may concern: At a meeting of the Directors of the above named company, held at Leavenworth, April 5, 1864, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered published:

Resolved, That an installment of 20 per cent. upon all stock issued or subscribed for is hereby called, payable at the option of the stockholders, either to John Kerr, Treasurer of the Company, at Leavenworth City, or to Edward Learned, Financial Agent of the Company, at No. 49 Pine-st., New-York, on or before the 25th day of June next, and that the Secretary is hereby directed to cause this notice to be published in two or more papers of general circulation in each of the States of Kansas and Missouri, and also in each of the cities of New-York and Washington.

Resolved, That all authority to any person or party heretofore conferred to act as an agent or representative of this company, or claimed to be possessed by any person or party, is hereby revoked and rescinded, and all such persons or parties are hereby notified that no claim by persons or parties authorized or recognized by the present or future Board of Directors, and that the Secretary be directed to give public notice of the revocation herein contained.

HENRY FOOTE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of one million dollars, in shares of one hundred dollars, of The Union Trust Company of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th day of June, inst., at the New and Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue open for that and the following day only. Ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

Dated June 7, 1864.

GEORGE W. CUYLER,
E. RIGGS,
A. V. STOUT,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
PETER CAGGER,
} Committee.

OFFICE OF MARIPOSA COMPANY, No. 36 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT AT the drawing this day last of twenty-five bonds of this company for redemption out of the sinking fund, the following were drawn, viz.: Nos. 17, 83, 108, 125, 130, 200, 216, 264, 275, 404, 434, 501, 537, 772, 835, 861, 1,054, 1,107, 1,336, 1,397, 1,464, 1,469, and that the same will be paid in gold on the 1st day of July next, on presentation at the office of the company. Bonds must be presented for payment within ten days after the 1st day of July next, under penalty of forfeiture of the right of redemption under this drawing.

JOHN WATT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1864.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held at their office this day, A. H. Lowerre was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late President, Joseph Ketchum, Hy order,

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office, No. 263 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 21st inst.,
The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

REYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 WALL-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
COLUMBIA GOLD MINING COMPANY OF COLORADO.

CAPITAL $2,000 SHARES,
NOMINAL PAR, $10 EACH.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE $5 PER SHARE.

STOCK FULLY PAID AND NOT LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT. LODES, THE CELEBRATED BOSTAIL, FISK AND HAWK LODES. THE CELEBRATED BOSTAIL TUNNEL CLAIM of 5,000 consecutive feet, or nearly a mile in length, directly on the Fisk Lode, commencing immediately opposite Black Hawk Point, at Black Hawk City, the whole property embracing 6,100 feet, of which 1,500 feet are developed. Fisk Lode 1,500 feet, and 4,600 feet tunnel claim, with a valuable quartz mill now running and in successful operation. The Bostail and Fisk Lodes are considered the richest and best in the Territory, having yielded larger amounts of gold than any others in Colorado, which the following assay shows, made by Edward M. Kent, Esq., chemist, United States Assay Office, New-York: Mixing per ton of 2,000 pounds, Bostail Lode, $748 40; is equal to $4,119 62 per cord; Fisk Lode, 4341 31; is equal to $2,726 60 per cord. Besides the above the company own 40 feet of valuable mine named Bearing 28 feet in width, which leads half a mile below Black Hawk City. The great advantage possessed by this company is in having a mill now in successful operation, and at present producing from $1,000 to $1,500 per day, and in a short time the company will have additional improved machinery in full operation, capable of working 40 tons or six cords of ore per day from the BOSTAIL AND FISK LODES, which are yielding from $600 to $1,200 per cord, uniformly amounting from $1,000 to $1,800 per day. The directory confidently expect to commence paying their first regular monthly dividend of ONE PER CENT. IN GOLD in October next, which is equal to 24 per cent. per annum, with gold at PAR upon the subscription price of $5 per share. The stock can only be had for a limited PERIOD at the first subscription price, and judging from the constant demand, it will RAPIDLY RISE IN VALUE. The attention of capitalists and others is called to this company, believing that no stock has been offered in the market that possesses more intrinsic MERIT, or is entitled to greater confidence in the community for a profitable, safe and permanent investment. For further information see the prospectus of the company.

Subscription books for only a limited number of shares will be opened at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Esq., No. 63 William-st., WEDNESDAY, June 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the price of $5 per share, $2 to be paid at the time of subscription and the balance ($3) in sixty days from date of subscription, or when ready to be delivered by the company, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of subscription, at the option of the subscriber to the stock.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS
AND
U. S. GOVERNMENT LOAN AGENTS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Subscriptions received to the
NATIONAL 10-40 LOAN.

All the various denominations on hand ready for immediate delivery. One-eighth commission allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

U. S. SECURITIES of all descriptions purchased and sold.

COLLECTIONS made on Washington and on all other points of the United States and Canada, at low rates and quick returns.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES
Converted into 1881 Bonds.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
made by Banks, Bankers and Individuals, subject to draft at sight.

THE STANDARD GOLD COMPANY
OF COLORADO.

The books of subscription for a limited number of shares, on favorable terms, will open to the public at the office of the company, No. 32 Wall-st.

Prospectus, with description of the property and full particulars, may be obtained at the office.

DIRECTORS:
ROBERT BOWNE,
EDWARD WILLIS,
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE,
ETHAN ALLEN,
E. A. BANKS,
SYLVESTER TAYLOR.
President, ROBERT BOWNE.
Secretary, F. A. MITCHELL.

SPENCER, VILA & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 CONGRESS-ST., BOSTON.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION—COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL PARTS OF THE NEW-ENGLAND STATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS AND BANKERS RECEIVED ON LIBERAL TERMS.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES AND DEPOSITS, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Mining Stocks.
Daily reports of the Boston Stock Market furnished on application.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, May 16, 1864.

LOAN OF $3,000,000—DUE 15TH JUNE, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that this Company is now prepared to redeem the bonds of the above issue, on their presentation at THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, at par and accrued interest.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of all classes adjourned, to specially meet again at New-York on the 20th day of June inst., at the Company's office, Nos. 45 and 46 Exchange-place, on business of importance. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

L. H. MEYER, President.

MILWAUKEE, June 10, 1864.

NORTH CARBONDALE COAL COMPANY.

At an election for Directors, held on Monday, 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz.:

JOHN M. TOBIN, ROBERT CLARKSON,
SMITH T. BAIRD, JOHN WHELEN, Jr.,
MICHAEL JACOBS.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the same day, JOHN M. TOBIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President. W. F. KINTZING, Secretary.

New-York, June 14, 1864.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLders of the Union Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 118 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia, on the 28th day of June, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the following purposes:

To increase the capital stock of said Company to such sum (not exceeding two millions of dollars) as may be deemed advisable.

To ratify the action of the stockholders at their meeting held at the City of New-York on the 8th inst., and the subsequent acts of the Directors of said Company.

To regulate the times and places of future meetings of stockholders.

To transact such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting.

Votes by proxy allowed.

By order of the Board of Directors.

E. A. QUINTARD,
DATED June 15, 1864. President.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Union Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, held on the 8th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Francis Skiddy, S. L. Baker, of Boston,
J. R. Skidmore, W. F. Jones,
M. T. Livingston, E. A. Quintard.
E. Ethan Allen,

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the 13th instant, E. A. QUINTARD was elected President, and W. F. MACFARLAND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, April 26, 1864.

WE ARE PREPARED TO ISSUE, FOR ASSESSMENTS, GEORGE PEABODY & CO.'S TRAVELLING CREDITS available in all the PRINCIPAL CITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN, the CONTINENT and the EAST.

BILLS ON LONDON at three days' sight, sixty days' sight, or seventy-five days' date, for sale in sums to suit purchasers.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RESOLUTION of the Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, notice is hereby given to the holders of the consolidated bonds scrip to present their certificates at the office of the company, No. 51 Nassau-st., for conversion into the scrip stock of the company.

L. J. CATLIN, Secretary.

CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD BONDS.—The Coupons due July 1, 1864, on Bonds of the Company, payable July 1, 1864, with their coupons, will be paid at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York. Bonds without coupons can be had there at once, by discounting interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the unexpired time.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1864.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE WATEROUS SMITH & SINGER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY will be held at the office of Mr. Charles Abernethy, No. 32 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of extending the term of the corporate existence of said Company.

ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

New-York, June 14, 1864.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $500,000; collections made in all parts of the West. C. AIKEN, President.
E. K. BRADLEY, Cashier.

BALTIMORE AND MARYLAND FUNDS at low rates; New-Orleans Bank Notes also purchased at best prices. WM. H. MARSHALL & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved patterns.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

BUILDERS FOR SALE.—TWO LOCOMOTIVE BUILDERS, both new; 2 stroke; flues 10 inch and 91 three-inch; stroke, rubber; rated to 100 hs. the square inch. JOHN STUART, No. 120 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished mantels is at A KLAHRE'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 178 East [illegible] New-York. Mind this out.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 112 BROADWAY, New-York, May 21, 1864.

AT THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY PER CENT.

on the earned premiums of all policies entitled to participate in the profits of the Company's business for the year ending May 1, 1864; certificates for which will be issued on and after the 16th day of August next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., (free of government tax,) payable to the stockholders on demand.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST, in cash, was also declared to be paid on the outstanding certificates of profits for the years 1861, '62 and '63, on presentation of certificates, on and after the 16th day of August next.

E. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1864.

The trustees of the Briggs Gold Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. of the net earnings of the company for the month of May, payable at the office of the company, No. 51 John-st., New-York, June 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by a resolution, agreed to DIVIDEND of five per cent. to be paid on account of the principal of the Illinois and Michigan Canal Registered Bonds. The payment of the Dividend will be made by the Treasurer at the Board of Trustees' at his office, No. 54 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 1st day of July, 1864. The bonds must be presented to the Treasurer, the day before the time of payment, in order that said payment may be stamped thereon.

WM. H. SWIFT,
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees
May 28, 1864. } I. & M. Canal.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, on the stock and canceled bonds scrip of the company, payable on the first August next, to parties whose names are registered as the holders on the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of July next, and that the transfer books close of that day and open on the 24 day of August.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. has this day been declared payable to stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after July 12.

The transfer books will be closed from the 27th June to 12th July inclusive.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

NIAGARA
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 41 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL..... $500,000
SURPLUS, Jan. 1, 1864..... 89,442

Cash Dividends in 12 years, 220 per cent.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. HOTMAN, Secretary

ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—At an election for Directors of this company, held on Monday, 6th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JACOB BROUWER,	P. L. FOULKE,
RUSSELL STEBBINS,	C. C. SATTERLEE,
M. L. MARSH,	JOSEPH JAMISON,
WM. WHEELWRIGHT,	JOHN D. WARD,
JAMES THOMPSON,	CHAS. H. CLAFLIN,
THEOPHILUS ANTHONY,	F. A. THOMPSON,
OGDEN HAMMOND,	CHARLES SEDGWICK,
NEHEMIAH McKNIGHT,	JOHN McLEAN,
J. C. CHARDAVOYNE,	NELSON RUNYON,
JOHN H. TALLMAN,	EDWARD COTHOUT,
ROBERT B. BERDELL.	

At a meeting of the Directors, held 6th inst., JACOB BROUWER, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of the company for the ensuing year.

NEW-YORK, June 8, 1864.

S. C. BEACH, Secretary.

P. S.—The holders of certificates of stock in the Etna Fire Insurance Company, dated before March 28, 1862, are requested to call at the office, No. 178 Broadway, and exchange them for new certificates dated as above.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 437 and 439 CANAL-ST., corner VARICK.
ASSETS—$1,173,975 59.
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIXPER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums.
EBER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
WALTER W. JOHNSON, Jr., President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $400, and five per cent. on sums over $400, will be payable on and after the 18th of July, 1864.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on THURSDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—
NO. 1 THIRD-AV.,
Deposits will draw interest from the 1st July.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,266 for one share of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Canman & Co.

The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.

Application will be made for a new certificate.

The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 20 William-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON OR ABOUT THE 23D day of April last, at or near Earl's Hotel, Centre-st., a memorandum book, containing notes and papers, of no account to any person except the owner. Please leave the same at No. 167 Broadway, with JOHN D. BILLINGS, and no questions asked.

LOST OR MISLAID—TWO FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, No. 1,995 and 1,996, for $1,000 each. Any person finding them and leaving them with Messrs. EARLE & CO., No. 37 Pine-st., will be liberally rewarded. Payment of said bonds has been stopped.

STOLEN.—MISSOURI SIX PER CENT. STATE Bonds, No. 1,007, $500; Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, due July 1, 1886, No. 2,803, $1,000; Missouri Railroad Issue Six Coupons, due July 1, 1864.
P. D. HALL, No. 16 West 26th-st.

MEETINGS.

A MASS MEETING AT HARLEM, OF the Xlixth Ward Citizens' Association, will take place THIS EVENING, at Washington Hall, 2d-av. and 126th-st. Monstrous disclosures concerning the Harlem Bridge Swindle, corruption of School Trustees, &c., will be made.

THE NINTH REGIMENT IS ABOUT REorganizing. Young men desiring to join a veteran company will do well to attend a meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1864, at 8 o'clock, at the City Guard Rooms, No. 456 Broadway.

C. W. TERRETT, Captain.
Ed. NICHOLAS, Orderly Sergeant.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, CLASSICAL teacher, City interview required; salary liberal; middle-aged, (single.) Classical teacher, on Hudson, salary liberal. Several for mathematics and military drill; several ladies for French, music and drawing; Cherry Valley seminary, immediately. Presbyterian professors for academies in boarding schools; for a private school, near City, as principal; English and singing required. All who want positions should have form of application of American Educational Bureau.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

TEACHERS WANTED—FOR ENGLISH, French,

PROPOSALS.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office,
No. 205 Chambers-st., New-York, June 1, 1864.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 12 M. ON WEDNESDAY, June 15, 1864, for furnishing Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Leather, Trimmings, Materials, &c., required for the use of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1865.

Samples of articles required, with specifications, can be seen at this office.

Bidders will be present in person or by authorized agents.

Bidders will state the time within which they will deliver the articles proposed.

Bidders will state the price of each article proposed, and the aggregate amount of each bid.

Bidders will state the name of each person interested in the bid, and the nature of such interest.

Bidders will state their place of residence.

Bidders will state the name of the Post-Office to which they desire their letters addressed.

Bidders will state the name of the Express Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Railroad Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Steamboat Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Canal Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Transportation Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Forwarding Agent by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Commission Agent by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Commercial Agent by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Banking House by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Insurance Company by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Warehouse by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Wharf by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Pier by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Slip by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Dock by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Ferry by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Bridge by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Tunnel by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Road by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Street by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Avenue by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Square by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Park by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Garden by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Cemetery by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Church by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the School by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the College by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Hospital by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Asylum by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Prison by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Court-House by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the City Hall by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Custom-House by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Post-Office by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Telegraph Office by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Railroad Depot by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Steamboat Landing by which they desire their goods forwarded.

Bidders will state the name of the Canal Boat

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Additional Particulars of the Defeat of Morgan.

General Hobson and a Part of His Staff Recaptured.

Morgan With a Few Hundred of His Men Near Cynthiana.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, June 13.

Capt. DICKSON telegraphs to Gen. CARRINGTON as follows:

"Gen. Burbridge gave the rebels a total defeat at Cynthiana yesterday morning. The rebel loss is 300 killed and 400 prisoners, besides the wounded. Their force exceeded ours. Morgan's command is divided and closely concentrated. They are trying to get off in small squads. Cols. HANSON and GARRARD are pursuing. Morgan, himself, with a few hundred men is in southeast of Cynthiana. Gen. BURBRIDGE, with part of his force, has returned here."

A telegram from Gov. BRAMLETTE to Gen. CARRINGTON, dated the 13th, P. M., says: "No rebels in force are moving toward Louisville."

A gentleman from Georgetown reports that a few hours after HOBSON's surrender at Cynthiana, Gen. BURBRIDGE attacked the enemy, killing and capturing 200 of the force. The remainder fled in great confusion. Crossing the railroad yesterday at Paynesville they had repulsed the enemy before our reinforcements arrived, but fell back on their arrival.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Monday, June 13.

Capt. DICKSON to Gen. CARRINGTON:

Gen. BURBRIDGE is now here and concerts the rebel force to be out of ammunition, and were scattered and utterly demoralized in the fight at Cynthiana.

A dispatch from Falmouth, Ky., 6:30 P. M., says after the Cynthiana defeat Gen. HOBSON and part of staff were sent under guard to Falmouth, but the whole were recaptured by a scouting party and are now at Falmouth.

Railroad Casualty.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 14.

The 6 o'clock train from New-York had a collision last evening at Tyburn Cross Roads, two miles below Morrisville, on the Trenton road, with a wagon driven by JAMES MOLERS. The cars were thrown from the track, and detained several hours, and arrived at Kensington at 9 o'clock this morning. Stillman was killed. The passengers escaped injury.

From Jamaica.

Jamaica papers up to June 3d, contain no news of importance. Heavy rains had fallen at St. John, Port Maria, and Kingston, doing considerable damage to vegetation.

The Rev. Matthias B. Willing to be Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Monday, June 13, 1864.

The Rev. MATTHIAS B. WILLING, A. M., late Rector of the Church of the Atonement, in the City of New-York, has received a unanimous call from the Vestry of St. Paul's Church, Norfolk, to become the Rector of that church. The call has been accepted, and the reverend gentleman enters at once upon his duties, under very favorable auspices. It will be remembered that the Rev. Mr. WILLING, in October last, ministered the prayer for the President of the United States and loyal religious services to Norfolk, in good old St. Paul's Church, under the military authority of that good man, Brig.-Gen. BARNES. He has been faithfully preaching the Gospel in this church ever since, and it is gratifying to know that unconditional Unions were the most nobly sustaining him by their presence and their offerings.

The Hudson River Railroad Company.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT—HANDSOME TESTIMONIAL TO SAMUEL SLOAN, ESQ.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, held at their office in this City, on the 24th of January last, it was, on motion of Mr. GRINNELL, unanimously

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare a suitable service of plate to be presented to Mr. SLOAN, with a written testimonial of the appreciation which the board entertains of his valuable services to this company, and that a sum not exceeding seven thousand five hundred dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

Mr. GRINNELL, Mr. KELLY and Mr. L. W. JEROME were appointed such committee, and subsequently reported that they had discharged the duty assigned to them, and submitted the following correspondence on the subject:

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1864.

DEAR SIR: It affords us much pleasure to be the medium of conveying to you the subjoined resolution, recently adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and also the accompanying service of silver plate, which has been procured in pursuance of the purpose expressed in that resolution. In presenting to you these evidences of the appreciation which your associates in the board regard the valuable and important services which in your office of President you have for so many years rendered to the Hudson River Railroad Company, and of the unfeigned respect which they all entertain for you personally, permit us to add, that it is the unanimous desire of the board that in your energy and ability, and in your judgment and discretion, it is largely due that the financial and material condition of the company have been brought to their present condition of prosperity and strength.

With sentiments of personal regard and esteem, we have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

(Signed) M. H. GRINNELL,
(Signed) WILLIAM KELLY,
(Signed) LEONARD W. JEROME,
Committee of Board of Directors of Hudson River Railroad Company.

To Samuel Sloan, Esq., President Hudson River Railroad Company.

MR. SLOAN'S REPLY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your kind and expressive letter of yesterday, with the accompanying resolution recently adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and also the accompanying service of silver plate, which has been procured in pursuance of the purpose expressed in that resolution."

I have been associated with most of you, gentlemen, some ten years in the management of this great and growing enterprise. Declaration of period of its history it has passed through much opposition and many trials; it has conquered them all and now stands in a position ever anticipated by its most sanguine promoters. To you, gentlemen, who have stood by the enterprise in its darkest hours, and have bestowed personality its establishment for millions of dollars (without compensation) is substantially due its present financial condition and prosperity; and I am at a loss to find language adequate to express my grateful appreciation of this day indebted for the gratifying and extraordinary generosity of this company, manifested in more immediate superintendence. You have, in this purely elegant and magnificent testimonial, sealed the continuance of personal regard and esteem you have for long years cherished for me.

You will also permit me to bear testimony to the valuable aid rendered by our respected Superintendent, A. D. JONES, Esq. His great and rare mechanical skill has given most efficient aid in the management of this enterprise.

The other departments of the company have contributed at all times their earnest efforts for its best interests.

I shall ever highly prize the testimonial of the Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company, to whom convey my warmest gratitude and esteem.

Affectionately reciprocating your evidences of personal regard and esteem, I remain, gentlemen, beautifully, your obedient servant, SAM. SLOAN.

Messrs. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Hon. WILLIAM KELLY and LEONARD W. JEROME, Committee of Board of Directors of Hudson River Railroad Company.

The new Board of Directors of the Hudson River Railroad Company assembled yesterday, and elected by an unanimous vote JOHN B. TOWN, of New-York, President, and D. THOMAS VAIL, of Troy, Vice-President.

The following resolution was passed by the Board:

Resolved, That Mr. CHARLICK, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. JEROME be a Committee to report to the board at an adjourned meeting, resolutions relating to a suitable expression of the estimation and regard in which Mr. SLOAN, the late President of this company, is held by the Board, and of their appreciation of the valuable services he has rendered to the company.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Saturday, June 18.

CIRCUIT—Part I.—Nos. 1965, 2025, 2027, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169,